

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## LA FOLLETTE GROUP FAVORS DEMOCRAT FOR VICE-PRESIDENT

Huston Thompson and Burton K. Wheeler Mentioned Among the Possibilities

## CONVENTION SEAT IS DENIED MAHONEY

Credentials Committee Bars Communist Leader—Socialists Favor Third Party

By GEORGE T. ODELL  
CLEVELAND, O., July 5.—Indorsement of his presidential candidacy will be tendered to Robert M. La Follette today by the Conference for Progressive Political Action.

The insistence of a few delegates upon the establishment of a third party will not stop the manifest will of the vast majority to get behind Senator La Follette on his record and his declaration read to the convention by his son, Robert M. La Follette Jr., yesterday.

Whatever happens today will be an anti-climax after the demonstration that occurred during and after the reading of the La Follette statement. But there are some delegates here representing the Socialist Party to whom party labels still mean more than the broader issues which have already been defined for this campaign. They are here to make trouble and so far the advice and even pleading of such leaders in the Socialist Party as Morris Hillquit and Victor L. Berger, Representative from Wisconsin, to support the La Follette ticket have fallen on deaf ears.

However, in this convention the Socialist minority will be lost when the votes are counted and the real contest will be transferred to the Socialist Party convention which opens here tomorrow.

### Vice-Presidential Nomination

This convention has still to find a vice-presidential candidate to run with Senator La Follette. Here is a real difficulty which at the moment of writing remains unsettled. The first choice of the leaders of the conference was Warren S. Stone, head of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the man who has built up the imposing co-operative banking system of that organization. But Mr. Stone pleaded off on the ground of the need of these institutions for his services and D. B. Robertson, head of the Firemen's Brotherhood, made the same plea.

It is understood here that Senator La Follette had indicated a preference that some outstanding progressive Democrat be named on the ticket with him. It is possible—indeed, one may say probable—that in the end Senator La Follette will choose his own running mate. This convention may not even attempt to select or indorse a vice-presidential candidate. That, however, does not meet the views of most of the delegates.

Among the two leading candidates are Huston Thompson, chairman of the Federal Trade Commission and a Democrat from Colorado, and Burton K. Wheeler (D.), Senator from Montana. But the leaders here do not know whether either would accept a place on the La Follette ticket, not because they lack sympathy but because both are potential nominees for Vice-President by the Democratic convention in New York until that convention concludes.

The availability of Mr. Thompson and Senator Wheeler is questioned. There is one active vice-presidential candidate here. His name is Edward Keating. He is editor of Labor, the news organ of the 16 affiliated railroad unions. Formerly he was a Democratic member of Congress from Colorado. He has many friends in the convention.

Another question that has arisen is whether or not this convention will indorse the Wisconsin platform on which Senator La Follette says he will run, or whether it will write and adopt a platform of its own. At this writing the resolution of the Wisconsin platform was being considered by the delegates. Donald R. Richberg, is trying to write a syllabus platform which shall contain an indorsement of Senator La Follette's record and the general principles in the Wisconsin and conference platforms. The authors of this short platform are Victor L. Berger, W. R. Shepley, of the Brotherhood of Railway Conductors, and Judge C. J. Seales of Illinois.

**Planks for Platform**  
The resolutions committee has been besieged by authors of various planks, just as the Republican and Democratic Party platform committees were. Indeed, for the most part, the same advocates have appeared here who performed the same office in the other conventions. The equal rights for women amendment to the Constitution was presented by the National Women's Party lobby. Ruth Hale urged a plank denouncing the methods of the Ku Klux Klan. A resolution on foreign policy was presented by Capt. Faxon Hibben for the Foreign Policy Association. That resolution is as follows:

We denounce the mercenary system of degraded foreign policy under recent administrations in the interest of financial imperialism, oil monopolies, international brokers, and manufacturers of armament which has at times degraded our State Department from its high service as a strong and kindly intermediary of defenseless governments and a counselor of peace to a trading outpost and a collection agency for those interests and concession seekers and merchants of the instruments of war engaged in the ex-

## Independent Progressive Nominee



ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE, SENATOR FROM WISCONSIN

Mr. La Follette in Accepting the Presidential Nomination of the Conference for Progressive Political Action in Session at Cleveland Declines to Lead a Third Party Movement, Believing a Presidential Ticket Alone is Advisable at This Time.

## CANDIDATES FILE IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

Maj. Frank Knox and Capt. John G. Winant Seek Republican Gubernatorial Nomination

CONCORD, N. H., July 5 (Special).—Maj. Frank Knox, publisher of the Manchester Union, and Capt. John G. Winant of Concord, a member of the State Legislature, have formally filed their candidacies with the Secretary of State for the Republican nomination for Governor at the state primary to be held Sept. 2. No one has filed for the Democratic nomination.

For United States Senator, Henry W. Keyes of Haverhill, who is now serving his first term, has announced himself as a candidate for renomination on the Republican ticket, and there is no opposition in sight within the party. It is assumed in political circles that in the Democratic primary, Fred H. Brown, the present Governor, whose name was presented in the Democratic convention for the presidential nomination, will be nominated for Senator, if not, for Governor to succeed himself.

The members of Congress from this State will be candidates for another term. Edward H. Wason of Nashua, Republican, has filed his name in the second district and will be opposed by Col. Oscar P. Cole of Berlin, a member of the executive council. The Democratic candidate will probably be William H. Barry of Nashua, chairman of the legislative committee on appropriations, or Raymond B. Stevens of Landaff, former congressman and a delegate-at-large to the Democratic national convention, who supported McAdoo on many ballots this week. In case Mr. Stevens does not run for representative, there has been some talk that he would be the candidate for Governor.

William N. Rogers of Wakefield, Democratic Congressman from the first district, will probably be renominated without any opposition. Under the New Hampshire primary law three weeks more are allowed in which candidates may enter their names.

Issues between the several candidates in this State are not clear-cut, but all the Republican candidates are Coolidge men and it is confidently expected that with a united party, New Hampshire will cast its electoral vote for Coolidge by a large majority this fall, carrying in with him the state ticket and returning Senator Keyes for a second six-year term. New Hampshire has in recent years shown more Democratic leanings than any other New England state, having gone Democratic for President in two of the last three elections and having at the present time a Democratic Governor and majority in the state House of Representatives.

## FLIERS COMPLETE ANOTHER STRETCH

BOMBAY, July 5.—The American world flight aviators have made rapid progress across India. They arrived at Karachi yesterday. All three airplanes—the Chicago, Boston and New Orleans—made graceful landings almost simultaneously. A large crowd collected, including army and civil officials, to greet the fliers. The aviators probably will leave Karachi Monday.

KAGOSHIMA, Japan, July 5 (AP).—Major Stuart MacLaren, British round-the-world aviator, arrived here from Shanghai at 5 o'clock this afternoon. He left Shanghai at 9:35 this morning. The flier, who is accompanied by two other fliers in the same plane, left Shanghai at 9:35 a. m., but as Japanese time is an hour later than Shanghai time, he was in the air eight hours and 35 minutes.

## Canada Signs Treaty in Its Own Capital

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Ottawa, July 5

A COMMERCIAL treaty between Belgium and Canada wherein each grants to the other most-favored nation treatment on its whole tariff schedule, has been signed at Laurier House, the home of the Prime Minister, W. L. Mackenzie King, by Baron de Selig, the Belgian Consul-General, and James A. Robb, acting Minister of Finance, and Dr. Henri Beland, Minister of the Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.

This treaty has the distinction of being the first to be signed in Canada. Negotiations in this connection were begun last year, when the ministers were in Europe. There is a likelihood of a similar treaty being arranged with the Netherlands.

## M.E. CHURCH, SOUTH, VOTES UNIFICATION

Plan Now Goes Before Conferences of Branches for Final Ratification

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July 5 (Special).—The general conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, late this afternoon voted for union with the Methodist Episcopal Church, after three days of oratory by advocates and opponents of the proposal. The vote was recorded as 297 to 75. Upon the opening of the third day of the conference it was seen that comparatively little progress was being made toward actual consideration of the unification commission.

Advocates of the minority report, which rejected the unification plan, held the floor and swayed the galleries with their arguments until the gavel for roll-call sounded, but were unable to influence a majority of the conference delegates, most of whom were under instructions by their constituents.

The unification plan provides that the churches shall be united under a name yet to be chosen, possibly the Methodist Church in America. A general conference is to be composed of delegates from the entire church, but the entities of the former church bodies are to be preserved by two jurisdictional conferences.

The general conference is to have authority only over things constitutional. In the college of bishops and the general conference the southern church is to have equal vote with the north, although they number only about 2,500,000 as compared with 4,500,000 in the northern body. Mrs. J. H. McCoy, widow of Bishop McCoy, was the only woman to take the conference platform, and her impassioned plea for union received an ovation. Her speech, delivered at the opening of the afternoon session, Friday, was followed by speeches for the opposition until time for the vote.

The plan provides that these churches shall continue their allegiance as at present, the northern churches belonging to the northern jurisdictional conference and the southern church to the southern jurisdictional conference. Dr. Shuler also brought up the racial question, as had other speakers for the minority, but efforts to halt unification on this score, although bringing applause, did not bring votes.

The unification plan will be presented to conferences of both jurisdictions at dates not yet determined. The northern Methodist body approved the plan at Springfield and its annual conference also must ratify it.

## HERRIOT IS STYLED PUPPET IN HANDS OF MR. MACDONALD

Chequers Court Conversation Basis of Strong Attack on French Prime Minister

## RAYMOND POINCARÉ STILL A GREAT FORCE

Determination Seen of Its Opponents to Overthrow the Radical Government

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON  
By Special Cable

PARIS, July 5.—Every effort is being made to smooth over the difficulties which have arisen in consequence of action of the British Government in putting forward an unacceptable program for the London Conference and while acquiescing in the other governments with its program, failing to inform the French Government. The Christian Science Monitor representative had a conversation with a French Minister which shows that something akin to consternation is felt by the Cabinet at the situation in which it is placed. The British explanation that the memorandum contained only simple opinions, not engaging other countries and, indeed, not engaging England, and that it was by an omission that it was forgotten to communicate these views to Paris, is hardly found satisfactory.

### Alternatives for M. Herriot

The greatest mistake will be made if it is not realized that Raymond Poincaré is still a tremendous force in France, and if the British Government attempts to push M. Herriot far there will be a reaction in which M. Herriot must either recant or fall. The Radical Cabinet is worried and M. Herriot, forced to take up a defensive position, declares that the British, in circulating its memorandum, were making demands not made at Chequers Court, and which he will not accept.

Above all any suspicion that France does not retain the liberty to apply sanctions, alone if necessary, will tell against the Government. At the Chamber commission addressed by M. Herriot, that point caused considerable embarrassment. The commission, dictated to M. Herriot that the British proposals now uncovered are:

1. The reduction of French credits on Germany.
2. The immediate abandonment of economic and territorial pledges.
3. The formation of a new organization on which England and the neutrals have a preponderant vote to decide whether Germany is in default.
4. No pact guarantee for French security to be given.
5. Interallied debts to be maintained.

### Premier Makes Denial

M. Herriot takes the account of the Chequers Court conversation and denies having any part in the British memorandum. He did not directly reply to a question whether at Chequers Court there was an exchange of views on the questions treated in the memorandum. He denied having had any direct communication with Ramsay MacDonald since his return, but he admitted that the Quai d'Orsay had been in communication. With Victor M. Herriot said that if the commission was not satisfied with his reply he would issue a public statement.

But there is more, even, than a passing misunderstanding. There has arisen from this incident the determination to overthrow M. Herriot, who is represented as a puppet in the hands of Mr. MacDonald. Even the Radical papers are full of complaints about the misleading terms of the optimistic communiqué after the Chequers Court meeting, which has made the present episode possible. It is certain that if M. Herriot is to continue he must be less effusive and less accommodating in his diplomacy.

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## Deadlock Continues Through 73d Ballot

New York, July 5

RESULT of Democratic convention's seventy-third ballot for presidential nominee was as follows:

|                      |        |
|----------------------|--------|
| McADOO               | 535    |
| SMITH                | 535    |
| DAVIS                | 65     |
| UNDERWOOD            | 38 1/2 |
| GLASS                | 25     |
| OWEN                 | 2      |
| ROBINSON             | 21     |
| RITCHIE              | 16 1/2 |
| BAKKE                | 54     |
| BRYAN                | 3      |
| SAULSBURY            | 6      |
| WALSH                | 2      |
| TOTAL                | 1097   |
| ABSENT               | 1      |
| NECESSARY FOR CHOICE | 732    |

## REICH MAKES RAID ON COMMUNISTS

Search Made on Their Quarters in the Reichstag—Serious Charges Against Reds

By Special Cable

BERLIN, July 5.—The many charges against the Communists of having secretly prepared the overthrow of the present régime which are now being investigated by the courts here led to the sudden search of the rooms of the Communists in the Reichstag and the Prussian Diet by one judge who is handling these cases. A large amount of written material consisting of reports on the work of the Reds in other parts of the country and orders from the party's heads in Berlin and Moscow was confiscated and is now being examined at police headquarters.

While there is no danger of the Bolsheviks ever gaining a foothold in Germany, the machinations of the Communists in this country no doubt would lead to unpleasant disturbances if the Government didn't intervene every now and again. The activity of the Reds is unpleasant since it is carried out in secret. The idea of the activity of the Reds in Germany can be gathered from the nature of the charges against several of the leaders who are now under arrest. Altogether there are seven:

1. Forming of military detachments.
2. Purchasing and manufacturing arms and ammunition.
3. Organizing a military intelligence service.
4. Preparing dynamite plots and organizing so-called derailing detachments, which are to be let loose on the railways.
5. Attempts at undermining discipline in the army and police.
6. Forming secret groups to be put into action, in case of a revolution.
7. The organization in Germany of the "Checka."

The latter has already been partly uncovered by the police in Stuttgart.

## Quitting New York Is Latest Proposal

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 4.—Proposal to move for adjournment of the Democratic National Convention to another city was discussed today by leading supporters of William G. McAdoo. The disorder in the convention hall and repeated demonstrations from the galleries have inspired, they say, with the progress of the session, a Washington has been suggested as the place and July 20 as the date, according to Hollis N. Randolph, chairman of the Georgia delegation. "If there is any more boisterous from the galleries," he said, "a motion to adjourn to another city may be made."

## World News in Brief

Washington—Allotments for rivers and harbors under act approved June 7, 1924, announced by the War Department for fiscal year include: Vermont, Burlington Harbor, \$45,000; Connecticut, Thames River, \$47,000; Connecticut, River, \$47,000; Connecticut, Bridgeport Harbor, \$22,000; Norfolk Harbor, \$139,000.

Philadelphia—Regulation and control of the sale of securities through the adoption of a uniform "blue sky" law of investors was urged by Barrett Wendell of Chicago and Paul Keyser of Washington, before the national conference of commissioners on uniform state laws, in session here.

New York—Five thousand members of the United Cloth Hat and Capmakers' Union are on strike, demanding certain technical changes which would strengthen their contract with the employers. No demand was made for shorter hours or more pay.

Santiago, Chile—President Alessandri has commissioned Pedro Aguirre Cerda, president of the Radical Party and leader of the Liberal Alliance, to form a cabinet.

Rome—The newspapers today say that an airplane flight across the broadest part of the Atlantic is to be attempted by Italians this year. Further details are lacking.

Lima, Peru—July 4 was declared a full national holiday by executive decree in tribute to the American Nation.

Washington—Visas of passports for travelers from New York to Irish Free State ports will be made by the passport control officer of the Irish Free State after July 14, it is announced at the Washington headquarters of the Irish Free State.

## SMITH DEFEAT IS ADMITTED; NEW PLAN IS TO PAVE WAY FOR RELIGIOUS CONFERENCE

Determination to Have Church Recognized Somewhere on Democratic Ticket Seen in Movement to Nominate Thomas J. Walsh as Next Vice-President

## OTHERS BELIEVE MOVE WOULD ALIENATE, NOT ATTRACT, VOTES

Oklahoma Delegates, Eager to Go Home, Ask That Convention Adjourn to Kansas City After 75th Ballot—Defeat of McAdoo Only Aim of Smith Cohorts

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

CONVENTION HALL, New York, July 5, 11 A. M.—Tired? We refuse to admit it. The galleries perhaps are fagged out. At this moment I should say that there are not 1000 spectators in seats that will accommodate 13,000. The press section, too, shows signs of depopulation, while the platform reserved for distinguished guests harbors a few, so little distinguished that I at least can identify but one or two. But the delegates are here as full of fight and determination as ever. The first ballot shows the normal number of votes cast, and the established ratio of Smith to McAdoo is maintained. We are clearly in for a day of stubborn struggle, and not one leader to whom I have talked this morning believes that any final result will attend the day's endeavors.

### About Religious Intolerance

We have been told much in this convention, chiefly by the New York newspapers and the spokesmen of Smith, about religious intolerance. By that they mean opposition to the Governor of New York based on his Roman Catholic affiliations. They have said nothing of religious aggression. By that I mean the determination to force a Roman Catholic upon the ticket because of his church associations.

The defeat of Smith is admitted today by his most powerful supporters. They are still united in the endeavor to defeat McAdoo, but hope of victory for their own man is abandoned. Nevertheless, the fundamental purpose of forcing one of their religious conferees upon the ticket is still dominant. The present plan is to press upon the convention the candidacy of Senator T. J. Walsh of Montana for Vice-President, even though the first place should be given to the Californian.

It is an insidious and a menacing movement. Senator Walsh is in every sense a statesman. His senatorial record has always been marked by a high degree of devotion, intelligence and patriotism, and since his brilliant direction of the Teapot Dome investigation has attracted national attention and approval. He is a lawyer of high attainments, and to use a hackneyed phrase which expresses something rare in politics he is a gentleman and a scholar. He has the delicate and perplexing duties of the chair in this convention has won nothing but plaudits from both sides. Except for one reason there is no man upon whom all factions could more readily unite. But he is a Roman Catholic.

I am not unaware that even to cite this fact will be denounced in many quarters as evidence of religious bigotry. But I mean to state that I have stood the attacks of those who have striven to force upon this convention one of that faith as the presidential nominee. We have witnessed practically the whole power of his church, as represented among the delegates and in the packed galleries, exerted to this end.

We have seen those same powers united in the effort to defeat any expression of support for the prohibition policy of the Nation. Against this influence not only an overwhelming majority of this convention, but I believe a still greater proportion of the voters of the Nation are arrayed. The specious plea is made that should McAdoo or any other outstanding eastern Protestant be nominated, the nomination of Walsh would allay the resentment felt by the followers of Smith. In fact, it would alienate a vastly greater body of voters than it would attract. It would make the tail of the ticket give the lie to the head.

And indeed the suggestion is not put forward with any honest purpose to help the ticket. The whole intent is to demonstrate the power of the Catholic church to force a national party to nominate one of its communicants. It is the nose of the camel, the thin end of the wedge. I believe that this convention is thoroughly awake to the menace, but unremitting vigilance will be required until the end.

**A Pathetic Struggle**  
It is pathetic to witness the struggles of the convention to free itself from the bonds it has forged. Just now the 11 members of the National endeavor to force the lesser candidates to withdraw. A roll call is now proceeding upon Senator Hitchcock's proposition that it is the sense of the convention that after the seventy-fifth ballot the candidate having the least number of ballots on each roll call should withdraw his name.

The plan is to remain effective for today only—the inference being that after today the convention has no sense to express. The resolution is merely advisory. It does not seek to compel any candidate to withdraw, nor does it cover the case of possible candidates like David A. Houston or Homer S. Cummings who thus far have been on the side lines only. As was generally anticipated the resolution is defeated by a heavy majority.

Paris—The striking bakery workers have resumed their duties, having reached an agreement with the employers whereby they will receive increased pay. The employers in turn are authorized by the Prefect of the Seine to increase the price of bread under certain conditions.

Dublin—Trade reports covering the commerce of the Irish Free State for the first quarter of 1924 were published yesterday. The total value of exports was £15,948,981 in value, while imports were worth only £10,945,069. With but little exception, the exports were destined to Great Britain or the six Ulster counties.

larity vote, although only one-third was needed for its defeat. Swiftly on its heels comes a resolution from Oklahoma which, after reciting in diaphanous phrase the desire of the delegates to go home, asks for an adjournment to Kansas City after the seventy-fifth ballot. Though the convention seemed inclined to launch down the motion a serious argument to get it ruled out of order was presented by former Congressman Fitzgerald of New York, but denied by Chairman Walsh. Somewhat to general surprise the motion is taken very seriously.

#### Adjournment Demanded

A motion by Mr. Fitzgerald to lay it on the table is declared defeated and a roll call on the resolution is ordered. The test is awaited with apprehension. While every consideration of common sense dictates the continuance of the work of the convention, the elements of dissatisfaction plus the presence of a certain desire among some of the delegates to break up the convention in impotent failure lead some to fear that the resolution might slip through.

Since the Smith faction has openly admitted the impossibility of nominating their man, and avow their purpose to be only the defeat of McAdoo, some of its more violent adherents might take this way of accomplishing their end. However, the matter is being taken in the answer of W. J. Bryan to the flat question, "Would you like to see this adjournment taken?" "I think I would not like to see it carry now. Maybe later in the day or Monday."

Of course the resolution is voted down, but the very fact that it was given the dignity of a roll call indicates the smoldering sentiment that lay beneath it. This sentiment is bred largely of the feeling that the dominant New York sentiment is henceforth to be employed in wrecking the building up. The Smith managers frankly admit that their one purpose now is to defeat McAdoo.

From Franklin Roosevelt comes definite confirmation of doubts I expressed in this column yesterday. There is to be no Smith drive. The real reason, though Mr. Roosevelt does not express it, is the fact that there is no possible gain in Smith votes to justify a drive. And the lamentable thing is that there is no one in the Smith forces able to impress this fact upon the Governor.

He is directing his own campaign from the aristocratic precincts of the Manhattan Club across the street from the United States Senator, one of the most active and sincere of his supporters, says it is impossible to talk to him on any point of strategy.

The Governor declares himself leader of his own fight, and gives those who come to consult the choice of taking his orders without argument or quibbling his help.

#### Complaints Justified

This information coming to me from a high and unswerving source corroborates the reports I printed yesterday of complaints by western leaders that there was no New York leader to whom they could talk with assurance of intelligent consideration.

#### Rome-Gen. Pier Ruggero Piccio

has in the Italian Air Service, Major Mercurio, and Lieutenant Locatelli, the Italian ace, have decided to organize an airplane expedition to the North Pole. The expedition will leave about July 20, present plans provide.

#### Tonight at the Pops

**CLOSING NIGHT**  
March "Rakete".....Berlioz  
Overture "The Arrow Maker".....Schonck  
Waltz "1001 Nights".....Schonck  
Fantasia "Alfa".....Verdi  
Ballet Suite "Sylvia".....Debussy  
Largo from "The New World".....Symphony  
Lift from "College Life".....Lewis  
Adverture "915".....Warner  
Military March.....Saint-Saens  
Russian Folk Song "Dubnushka".....Arranged by Agide Jacchia  
Finale of the Fourth Symphony.....Tchaikowsky

#### EVENTS TONIGHT

**EVENTS TONIGHT**  
Band Concert by Nuss Military Band at Nantasket Beach, 8 p. m.  
Copley—"Hobson's Choice," 8:20.  
Keith—"Vaudeville," 8:30.  
Tremont—"In the Heart of the West," 8:30.  
Wilbur-Fay Baiter in "The Dream Girl," 8:30.  
St. James—"Kenny," 8:15.  
Colonial—"The Thief of Bagdad," 8:10.  
Tremont Temple—"Hold Your Breath," 8:30.  
Park—"Secrets," 8:20, 8:30.  
Fenway—"Tiger Love," 8:20, 8:30, 8:45.

#### SUNDAY EVENTS

Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, special service, Trinity Church, 7:30 p. m.  
Annual parade and religious service of Massachusetts, 8 a. m.  
United Presbyterian Church, Warren Avenue, 8 p. m.

#### RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES

**SUNDAY**  
WNAC, The Shepherd Stores, Boston, Mass. (12 Meters)  
10:45 a. m.—Regular Sunday morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Mass. (730 p. m.)  
7:30 p. m.—Special religious service for the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks (Episcopal)  
WGL, American Radio & Research Corporation, Medford, Mass. (88 Meters)  
8 p. m.—"Auntie's Hour," conducted by the Youth's Companion, music by St. John's Quartette; talk under the auspices of the Greater Boston Federation of Churches.  
WDB, Tremont Temple, Boston, Mass. (155 Meters)  
10:30 a. m. and 8:45 p. m.—Religious service (Baptist)  
**MONDAY**  
WNAC and WTAT, The Shepherd Stores, and Edison Light, Boston, Mass. (12 Meters)  
10 a. m.—Democratic national convention broadcast.  
WNAC, The Shepherd Stores, Boston, Mass. (12 Meters)  
7 p. m.—Columbus (Ohio) Elks Glee Club and Copley-Plaza Orchestra.  
8 p. m.—Opening exercises of the Grand Lodge session of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks.

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## BOSTON WELCOMES ELKS TO REUNION

Home Lodge Delegation Greets Grand Officers at Station—Crack Drill Team Arrives

With the arrival of more than 50,000 Elks the sixtieth national convention of the B. P. O. Elks, which officially opens tomorrow evening, became a spectacular reality for Boston today. Fifty thousand more delegates from Elksdom, hailing from every state in the Union, are due in the city by Monday. Thousands of relatives, friends and visitors are expected to swell the total influx to well above 125,000.

And Boston is as enthusiastic as the Elks themselves, and is no less cordial. The city's business blocks present an interminable wall of gay colors, American flags, bunting, and every conceivable decoration, all bespeaking hospitality. The "Welcome Elks" signs are as ubiquitous as the words "Hello, Bill," which seemed today to be on the lips of every passer-by. If there ever was such a thing as traditional Yankee frigidity in this city of legendary fame, it melted into a warm and appreciative reception for the mighty herd of good-natured Elks.

It was with a blare of trumpets and a brilliant parade in which Bostonians were as prominent as the visiting Elks which greeted James G. McFarland of Watertown, S. D., grand exalted ruler of the fraternity, as he arrived at the South Station yesterday. He was accompanied by Robinson, grand secretary; William W. Mountain, past grand exalted ruler; William J. Conway, a member of the board of grand trustees; Mr. McFarland said:

I am amazed and delighted at the wonderful reception which Boston is tendering to us in her magnificent preparations and decorations for the convention. This will surely be the greatest convocation that the Grand Lodge has ever had. To say that I am gratified does not half express my appreciation for what the Boston Elks and the city itself has done to make this reunion possible.

Through his secretary, Standish Wilcox, who was first to meet the Elks' highest dignitary at the station, James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston, formally extended the welcome to Mr. McFarland. For hours before the arrival of the train the broad sidewalks of the city were filled with throngs of Elks. The Boston Lodge band led the procession to the grand lodge headquarters in the Copley Plaza Hotel.

The convention will be opened formally tomorrow evening at 7:30 o'clock in Trinity Church with appropriate religious ceremonies. The first official session of the convocation will be Monday night in the auditorium of the Mechanics Building. The program, in addition to a variety of musical selections, will include these speakers: Timothy E. McCarthy, chairman of the executive committee of the Boston Elks Convention Association; David N. Walsh, Senator from Massachusetts; Channing H. Cox, Governor of the Commonwealth; Mr. Curley and Mr. McFarland, who will preside.

Two matters of importance and general interest to come before the business session of the Grand Lodge will be the report of the Elks' National Memorial Headquarters Commission, of which John K. Tener, formerly Governor of Pennsylvania, and past grand exalted ruler, is chairman, and Joseph T. Fanning, past grand exalted ruler, is secretary-treasurer. The commission, in its report, says the memory of building costs approximately \$2,500,000. Now under construction in Chicago will be one of the most enduring memorial edifices in America, ranking with the Lincoln Memorial in Washington and the amphitheater in Arlington Cemetery.

The report from the commission on the Elks Magazine states that it has proved to be one of the greatest, if not the greatest, forward step by the order in its entire history. Besides finding its way into the homes of nearly 900,000 members, it has brought about a reversal in the attitude of thousands of women toward their husbands' membership in the order. The report adds:

Three years ago our commission predicted that with \$1 yearly subscription, plus the revenue from advertising, the time would come when the Elks Magazine would earn a surplus. To be quite frank, we did not expect this surplus to materialize inside of four or five years. The Elks Magazine has a surplus now, and, in evidence of this, we are herewith handing to the grand secretary, out of the magazine's earnings, a draft of \$200,000, to be used in such manner as the grand lodge may direct.

The famous Elks' drill team from the Zouaves of Jackson, Mich., also arrived yesterday. They went into camp at the Commonwealth Armory. This company, reputed throughout Elksdom as the best drilled combination in the United States, will give a public exhibition at the Armory drill field tonight at 8:45 o'clock.

James R. Nicholson, president of the Boston Elks Convention Association, and Daniel J. Kane, exalted ruler, declared this morning that every detail of the convention program was in readiness to be set in operation next week.

All lodges in and around Boston will hold open house during the week and will place their quarters at the disposal of their guests. Registration headquarters will be located in the College of Business Administration building of Boston University.

Charles E. Osgood, chairman of the ways and means committee, today made public the following telegram from President Coolidge tendering his felicitations to the convention.

The White House  
Washington, D. C., July 1, 1924  
My Dear Mr. Osgood—Thanks for your note telling me of your plans for getting together the official leaders among the Elks just before the opening of the annual convention.

My congratulations to all of you who have contributed to make the occasion the largest success that by all accounts it is certain to be. Please extend greetings and all good wishes to your guests.  
CALVIN COOLIDGE.  
Mr. Charles E. Osgood, 744 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

## Among the Busiest of Elks' Hosts



BRIG.-GEN. JOHN H. DUNN  
Chairman of Parade Committee

TIMOTHY E. MCCARTHY  
Chairman of Elks Convention Committee

DANIEL J. KANE  
Exalted Ruler of Boston Lodge

## SAMARIA SAILS WITH "AD" GROUP

Delegates Start for Sessions in London

Carrying 150 delegates from the New England states who will attend the International Advertising Men's convention in London, the Cunard Line steamship Samaria sailed today, bound for Queenstown and Liverpool. The delegates came from the advertising clubs of Boston, Worcester, Springfield and New Haven, the latter having the largest representation. The vessel carried 265 first-class, 232 second-class and 426 third-class passengers.

Due to a half-hour delay in the sailing of the Samaria today, Miss Martha Bailey, daughter of a bank president of Harrisburg, Pa., was able to take passage on the vessel with the aid of a tug which was requisitioned to transport her to the steamer. Miss Bailey, misunderstanding the sailing hour, reached the pier at 10:35 o'clock, believing the vessel was to sail at noon. The Samaria was scheduled to sail at 10 o'clock. If it had not been delayed at the dock it would have been too far out to permit a tug to overtake it. The delay was caused by fog, which began to lift at 10:30 o'clock.

J. D. E. Jones, who with his son holds the father-son lawn tennis championship, sailed on the steamer to attend the Harvard-Yale versus Oxford-Cambridge games in which Arnold Jones, one of his sons, will represent Yale. They will tour England, France, Switzerland, and Italy before returning home.

## R. E. L. SANER DELIVERS PHILADELPHIA SPEECH

In his speech in Independence Hall today, Robert E. Lee Saner, president of the American Bar Association, said that the people of Philadelphia should walk with uncovered heads in the presence of "holy memories" associated with the city.

From a purely governmental standpoint no spot on earth is more hallowed than this, he declared. "Here in this hall independence was conceived and on this very spot was born the United States of America in a Constitution which, in the excellence of plan, the elegance of its diction and the effectiveness of its operation, has not been surpassed in the annals of any age."

## MOTHER CHURCH SERVICE BY RADIO

A simultaneous broadcast of the morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Mass., will be made on Sunday, July 6 at 10:45 o'clock, daylight saving time, by radio stations WNAC, Boston, Mass. (278 meters), and WEAN, Providence, R. I. (273 meters). Another broadcast of the Sunday morning service will be made on Aug. 3.

## WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report  
Boston and vicinity: Partly cloudy and somewhat unsettled, possibly light showers, tonight and Sunday; not much change in temperature; gentle east winds.  
Southern New England: Unsettled tonight and Sunday, probably showers; not much change in temperature; gentle east winds.  
Northern New England: Fair tonight and Sunday; not much change in temperature; gentle southeast winds.

## Official Temperatures

| (4 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian) |    |                       |
|--|----|-----------------------|
| Albany.....                            | 70 | Los Angeles..... 60   |
| Atlantic City.....                     | 64 | Memphis..... 64       |
| Boston.....                            | 66 | Montreal..... 70      |
| Buffalo.....                           | 66 | Nantucket..... 64     |
| Calgary.....                           | 66 | New Orleans..... 72   |
| Charleston.....                        | 71 | New York..... 64      |
| Chicago.....                           | 66 | Philadelphia..... 66  |
| Denver.....                            | 60 | Pittsburgh..... 64    |
| Des Moines.....                        | 62 | Portland, Me..... 62  |
| Eastport.....                          | 64 | Portland, Ore..... 64 |
| Galveston.....                         | 71 | San Francisco..... 62 |
| Hatteras.....                          | 62 | St. Paul..... 66      |
| Helena.....                            | 60 | San Francisco..... 62 |
| Jacksonville.....                      | 71 | Washington..... 68    |
| Kansas City.....                       | 66 |                       |

## High Tides at Boston

Saturday 1:37 p. m. Sunday 1:46 a. m.  
Light all vehicles at 8:55 p. m.

It is but Feminine to Wish to Be Exclusive!

## I. MILLER CO.

Beautiful Shoes  
404 Main Street Springfield, Mass.

## MAKE THE Third National Bank YOUR BANK

383-387 Main St. "By the Clock" Springfield, Mass.

## BRITISH ENDEAVOR TO PACIFY FRENCH

MacDonald Document Not a Protocol but Merely a Statement of Country's Views

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 5.—The Foreign Office has wired a reassuring reply to Mr. Herriot's request for information about the draft protocol alleged by Paris newspapers to have been sent out by Mr. MacDonald to the allied and other interested powers, together with the invitation to attend the forthcoming London conference.

While the text of this message has not been published here, The Christian Science Monitor representative understands that it explains that the document in question, although more or less correctly summarized in the Paris reports, was in no sense a protocol, but merely a brief statement of the British views sent to British ambassadors to be communicated at their discretion to the governments of the various countries concerned.

It was in fact to be regarded as complementary to Mr. Herriot's personal exposition of his own views when he went to Brussels.

#### Absence of Invitation

Another incident which seems to have worried the French—the absence of a formal invitation to the London conference—was thus explained to the Monitor representative by a British diplomat: "When two people give a party, the one which has the business of issuing the invitations does not usually send one to his fellow host, so we naturally did not think an invitation to France would be necessary." It is hoped here that as a result of these explanations, the storm will now subside. It has, at any rate, served the purpose of bringing out two clearly defined viewpoints, namely the French view that the Reparation Commission is the proper body to see to the execution of the Dawes report, and the British view that it is not.

In support of the latter the Monitor representative's attention was called by a leading British diplomatic authority to the reply of the Allies and the associated powers to the observations of the German delegation on the conditions of peace which was published in Paris on June 16, 1919, as a kind of supplement to the Treaty of Versailles.

#### Powers Regarding Taxes

This document in referring to the Reparation Commission's powers says, "Nor does paragraph 12B of Annex 2 give the commission powers to prescribe or enforce taxes or dictate the character of the reply of the Allies and the associated powers to the observations of the German delegation." Again a little later, the same document says the Reparation Commission "is not an engine of oppression or a device for interfering with German sovereignty. It has no forces at its command. It has no executive powers within the territory of Germany. Its business is to fix what is to be paid, to satisfy itself that Germany can pay, and report to the powers, whose delegation it is, in case Germany makes default."

"If Germany raises the money required in its own way, the Commission cannot order it to be raised some other way." Under such circumstances the British Government says in effect that the Reparation Commission as constituted under the Treaty of Versailles is not competent to enforce

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Announces

## Inventory Clearance Sale

Beginning Wednesday Morning

Right at the height of the mid-summer season, comes this great Semi-Annual Inventory Clearance Sale. Throughout the store, in all our Specialty Shops, high grade seasonable merchandise is offered at generous reductions—in many instances articles are marked below their original wholesale cost to insure immediate disposal.

## Singing Policemen of New York Eulogized by Foreign Observer

European Guardians of the Peace Seen as Agencies of Depression Compared With "The Finest"

(The following impressions of the national Democratic convention are written especially for The Christian Science Monitor, by a European journalist, formerly of the London Morning Post.)

By JOSEPH SZEBENYI

NEW YORK, July 4.—Apart from the general shock one receives at the Democratic national convention at Madison Square Garden, the thing which amazes me most, as regards details, is the New York police.

They do not only keep order and are happy and smiling, but they also sing. Last night they were actually singing in a chorus, and one of them sang a solo. Their leader, a lieutenant, was conducting them. It struck me as the most unusual thing I have yet come across in America.

In Europe the police are being used for quite other purposes. At the hundreds of political gatherings I have had the misfortune to cover for my papers, the rôle the policemen played had in no way anything to do with the cheering of the crowds. On the contrary, they always found some means to cause depression.

#### Disturbances Abroad Evicted

At a political meeting, let us say, in France, where the Royalists or Socialists gathered, or Germany, Austria, Hungary, Russia, even Sweden, when the orator on the platform would refer to the Government, the chief of police or—horrible dictum—to the royal family, in an unfattering way, the policeman would go on the platform (unless he was there already) and taking the speaker by the arm he would lead him down among the crowd, or outside, if not direct to jail. The jeering crowd would be kept in check by the other policemen with swords drawn.

In New York they gather in front of the platform and sing you songs, are applauded, and give you an encore. The way they handle the crowds of 10,000 and 15,000 in that great hall is a matter of admiration to a foreign observer. How different they are from our gendarmes on the old continent.

Suppose you go up to a "bobby" in London and inquire as to the shortest route to Chestnut Street; he raises his hand for a salute, stands "at ease" and gives you minute directions as to where to turn to the left and where to turn to the right. If you make head or tail of his Cockney accent you get there.

In Berlin the schutzmans will salute in a military fashion, click his heels, stand at attention, listen to your question intently and will direct you in a tone of making a report to his superior officer. In Paris the gendarmes will bow to you, saying "Bon jour, monsieur," talk volubly, smiling all the time, and telling you to ask the policeman on the next corner again. He will make an interesting allusion to the weather and bow again before he'll let you go.

In Austria the Berlin policeman is being copied. In Hungary and in Russia he would talk to you in a bureaucratic fashion, making you aware of his official position, looking down on you from above and talking to you from the roof. If you don't thank him humbly enough he will even be rude. He is an official of the state and you are just one of the crowd who come up molesting peaceful policemen. In

To sum up: The New York crowds are as well behaved as the police are democratic. It all comes from the spirit of democracy, and it is well and good. One man is as good as the other, whether he is a delegate sitting on the floor and voting, or a spectator who sits in the gallery and only sends a delegate to vote for him, or just a simple uniformed policeman who is there to help and not to "boss" the show, to sing and to cheer up, not to evict and depress.

#### Nosky Gallery Amazing

In Madison Square Garden the gallery is the noisiest, the most reckless, the most impatient and the most partisan. They actually terrorize the delegates below and lead demonstrations such as would shock the most liberal of European observers. And still, all is well, everything is in perfect order, there are no evictions, no interference, the worst thing that can happen to them is that some of the delegates of opposite convictions shoot up places at them that mean more than they actually convey. It is really amazing to a foreign visitor that for almost two weeks of heated antagonism, excitement and balloting that suggests an endurance test, the various factions have not come to blows and no riots have ensued.

Add to that the temperament of the crowds and the temperature of the place! In Paris—if such a political meeting were imaginable at all—the crowd would be counted by its conflicts, and in Italy it is bad to think of it and it would not be in accord with the policy of The Christian Science Monitor to let my imagination run in that direction.

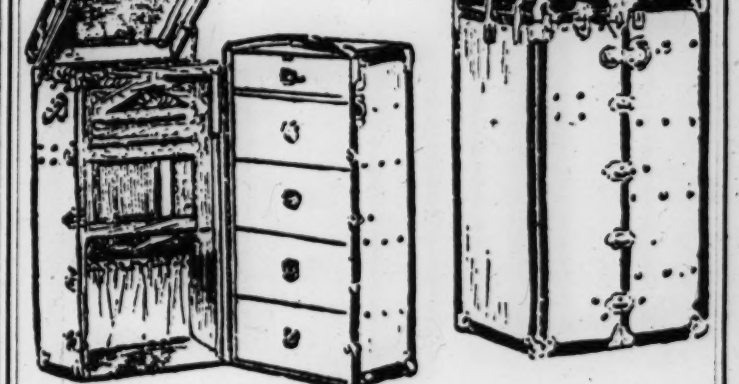
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Three-Quarter Size  
39.50  
Full and Medium Size  
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Three-Quarter and Full Size  
49.50  
Medium and Full Size  
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Steamer Medium and Full Size  
89.50

Forbes & Wallace  
Springfield, Mass.

## WESTERN VISITOR FAILS TO INDORSE GALLERY TACTICS

Convention Observer Glad to Find, However, All New Yorkers Not at Garden

By A MIDDLE WESTERNER  
Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, July 4.—Out in the middle west our critics take national political conventions more or less as a matter of course. Cleveland didn't even hang out bunting on the main streets. Chicago has had so many conventions it does not pay any special attention to them. It would never occur to Chicago that it could nominate a presidential candidate by packing the galleries and crying in unison, "We Want Smith."

Chicago always has had the old fashioned idea that when big and little cities and country towns all over the United States elected delegates and sent them trooping into town by every railroad that somehow or other these delegates would manage to do the nominating themselves. Kansas City and St. Louis have felt the same way. It was of course very provincial, but it did seem to the folks out by the corn belt and the wheat belt that this was the business of the delegates.

This New York, though, is so much bigger than anything we've got out by the Great Lakes and the Mississippi that it wants to be the main show itself. And it is every night when it jams the galleries and screams for 10 minutes over its fellow townsmen getting 10 votes. Has ever a national convention had such a gallery? The 1920 convention, whatever it does, will be counted dull and discounted.

New York is the real dark horse. Had all the rest of the folks entertained any idea of how strong it would run, they would never have met here. It might be a good idea for Governor Smith to withdraw in favor of his town and let the Democrats nominate New York for President. If they don't nominate pretty soon, it won't make much difference who or what.

All this will be education for New York. It is hard on the rest of the country in the convention, most of which maintains a sense of proportion because it has to. It will be education for Tammany, and it will have its benefits for New York's newspaper readers.

It is doing us middle westerners good, too. We are getting a glimmer that New York is not all off the same bolt, but is made up of various elements, some more conspicuous here than out west, and that the galleries and the Smith candidacy do not represent all of New York. Even if the bus conductor tells us he will not vote at all in November if Smith is defeated, we from the west have tumbled to the fact that there are a vast lot in New York like us. We sympathize with them.

## VICE-PRESIDENTIAL BOMBS SET OFF IN DEMOCRATIC CAMP

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, July 4.—When this Democratic convention finally succeeds in nominating a candidate for President, it will find another steep hill to climb in the numerous candidates in the field for the vice-presidential nomination. Three booms are out in the open and at least seven other likely contenders are being put forward with or without their consent.

William D. Upshaw, Representative from Georgia and a particularly active dry; Maj. George L. Berry of Tennessee, president of the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union; and Alvin W. Owsley of Texas, formerly national commander of the American Legion, are making active campaigns.

Those whose names have been mentioned prominently as dark horses include: Royal S. Copeland, Senator from New York; Thomas J. Walsh, Senator from Montana, chairman of the convention; Charles W. Bryan, Governor of Nebraska; Jonathan M. Davis, Governor of Kansas; William A. Gaston of Massachusetts; William E. Dever, Mayor of Chicago; and George S. Silzer, Governor of New Jersey.

## BOYS TO SEE EUROPE 'THIRD-CLASS DE LUXE'

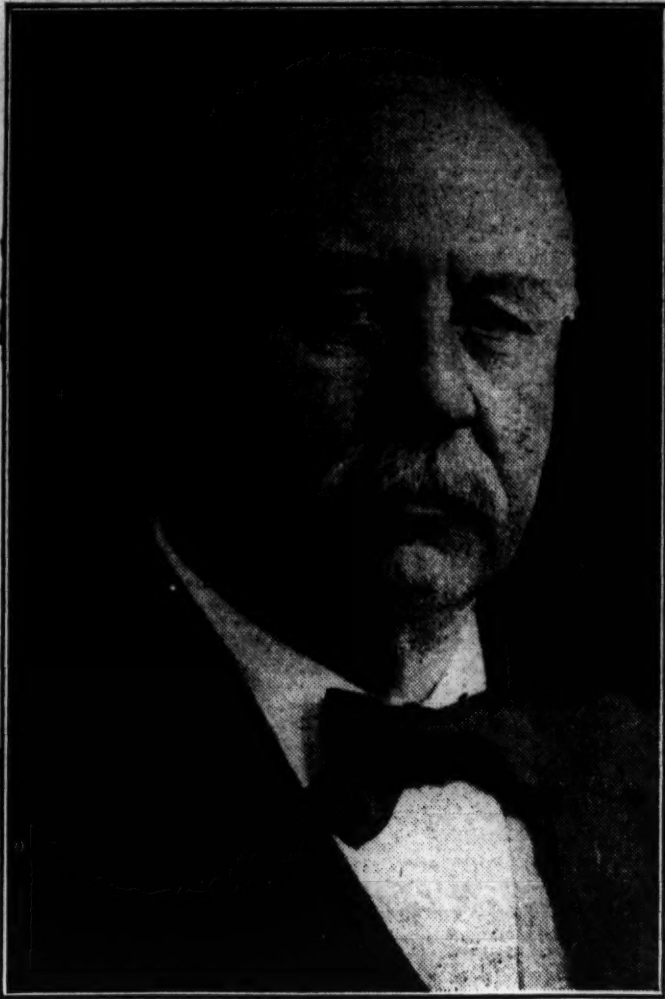
Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, July 4.—Seeing Europe "third-class de luxe," with side trips afoot, is the plan of Howard S. Piquet, H. J. Alexander, and Norman Schaumburger, three New York University boys who received their diplomas last month. They will leave here tomorrow aboard the steamship Leviathan, to be gone three months.

Interviews with prominent Europeans, which will appear in their college papers, are included in the program while abroad. Avoiding the main travel routes, the young men expect to visit the more picturesque and out-of-the-way sections in Italy, France, Switzerland, Germany, Belgium, Holland, and England.

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## They Tried to Break the Deadlock by Withdrawing



The Votes of Mr. Cox (Right), Former Governor of Ohio, Went as a Unit to Newton McAdoo and 10 to Smith



D. Baker, While Those of Mr. Ralston, Senator From Indiana (Left) Went 20 to McAdoo and 10 to Smith

## FAMOUS IMPASSE OF 1860 RECALLED

Charleston Convention Adjourned to Baltimore—Named Two Presidential Candidates

The present deadlock of the national Democratic convention recalls the famous political impasse of 1860, when the party split after 57 ballots, adjourned from Charleston, S. C., to Baltimore, and finally nominated John C. Breckinridge of Kentucky and Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois, as candidates for the Presidency.

By GARDNER L. HARDING  
NEW YORK, July 4.—Delegates to the Democratic convention of 1860, gathering in Charleston, S. C., in the latter days of April, met at the inception of what they realized was to be the most stirring and critical political campaign in the history of the country. They found in Charleston a local atmosphere highly charged with hostility to the Union leader of the majority of the party, Stephen A. Douglas, elected two years before as Senator for Illinois over Abraham Lincoln. They found packed and hooting galleries at the convention, they passed among streets where orators from cotton states harangued the crowds.

Behind the firm determination and the fanatical excitement of what they knew was a minority at the convention, they sensed the ubiquitous activity of "the Wendell Phillips of the south," W. L. Yancey of Alabama, at once party boss and zealot for the southern cause, who possessed, as the northern delegates knew full well, the power to prevent Douglas's nomination and the resolution to break up the party.

Longest Until Yesterday  
The convention which, until yesterday, was the longest in the history of the Democratic Party, got under way on April 23. This was no irresponsible affair; the Democratic Party was the party in power under President Buchanan; it had lost its majority in the House but held the Senate. But since 1856 it had become two parties, and those two parties met head-on at the first day of the session. From the start it was not men but principles which made the convention a mutually irreconcilable body.

Douglas was deeply admired by the southerners, but in 1858 in the town of Freeport, Ill., Lincoln had asked him a question which Douglas had to answer by going down the fork of one of two roads; he chose the northern one. Douglas gained Illinois' votes and won the Senatorship—but Yancey's work in 1860 was thereupon simple, the solid south deserted the man they believed had deserted them. The 57 ballots were not the outstanding fact about this convention. There might have been 157 with the same result, for the convention was hopelessly deadlocked, and it took four years of war to relieve the passions which were pent up there. It

was the eighth day before the convention got balloting at all, and the proceedings up to this time had made the outcome of no candidate inevitable. The resolutions committee, controlled by the adroit Yancey, placed two planks before the convention, demanding the right to emigrate and hold slave property in the territories, and claiming the protection of the Government for slave property thus held. In pre-war days, these were the issues around which slavery revolved, for they dominated the areas in which all imaginative men saw the country was going to grow.

Split on First Day  
The split occurred on the first day, it grew steadily through seven days of oratory in which scarcely a man changed his vote, though Benjamin F. Butler of Massachusetts amused the convention by asking it to reaffirm the old Cincinnati platform, passed in grandiose general terms before the fissure, which was to split the party, began to drive in at Freeport.

The final vote was 165 to 138, and it committed the convention to the unusual decision in favor of the minority report of the platform committee, upholding popular sovereignty in the territories and new states. When the vote was announced delegations from Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana, South Carolina and Florida left by Alabama, rose and left the hall, carrying out a seceding block of delegates of about 73 in number, the first physical gesture of secession.

That night the people of Charleston built bonfires round Institution Hall, held a great open air meeting in court-house square and serenaded all the seceding leaders. When polling began for presidential nominations the next morning the Douglas forces made a last stand. Had the two-thirds rule, then as always in force at Democratic conventions, been amended so as to mean two-thirds of those present, Douglas could have been nominated then and there, but the convention, which still had a strong southern representation in it, voted 141 to 112 against that un-Jeffersonian practice. Then the famous 57 ballots were

taken. They only took two days, as there were only 250-odd delegates left to poll, and they scarcely ever changed their votes. Aiming at the necessary 202 out of 303 original delegates, Douglas got 145½ on the first ballot, but thereafter never more than 152½ at one time actually passing the "those present two-thirds rule" when the total number of those against him dropped below 100.

On the tenth day, May 3, the convention formally adjourned, to meet again in Baltimore on June 18. In the meantime, the party split straight across along the cleavage of the divergent platforms. Both groups met in Baltimore, and for five days tried to patch up a reunion of the party but at the end of that time Caleb Cushing, the fiery Massachusetts chairman and southern sympathizer, led the southern delegates over to Maryland's institute hall and sealed the breach with the nomination of John C. Breckinridge of Kentucky.

The Douglas men stayed behind at the Front Street theater and, according to Hay and Nicolay's "Life of Lincoln," chose Douglas on one ballot, though current accounts persistently say two. However, in Chicago, in the meantime, the Republican Party on the fourth ballot nominated a man named Abraham Lincoln. This man was beaten by his combined opponents in the succeeding election by a popular vote of 2,810,501 to 1,866,352. But he had divided the ranks of his opponents and when the electoral votes were counted 180 out of 303 were for him, and insured his election as president of the United States.

## BAY STATE LEADER TO IGNORE MCADOO AFTER SMITH FAILS

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, July 4.—David I. Walsh, Senator from Massachusetts, is sticking to his post in the Massachusetts delegation. He said today:

"We must continue to do all that we can to nominate Smith. If it should develop that he cannot be nominated, then McAdoo cannot have it either."

## CHIEF DRY AGENT TIGHTENS N. Y. NET

Will Hold Buyers as Material Witnesses in Liquor Raids

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, July 4.—E. C. Yellowley, chief of federal prohibition agents, in a detailed explanation of the procedure he intends his agents to follow in including patrons of drinking places in the persons arrested during raids, says that anyone who willfully aids in violating the Volstead Act must expect to suffer embarrassment.

Mr. Yellowley said that agents who have authority under search warrants to enter restaurants, cabarets or "speak-easies," are to arrest the owner or those who appear to be in charge of the premises and of contraband liquors. If there be any other persons in the place who have on tables or bars anything that appears to be liquor of any sort, the agents have the right, he explained, to arrest these persons as material witnesses, unless they can produce satisfactory evidence that they can be reached and called upon for testimony. Promiscuous arrests, Mr. Yellowley said, are not to be made. These general instructions also hold in instances where the agents succeed in entering a place without a search warrant and secure the evidence of illegal liquor-selling by purchasing drinks. A strict interpretation of the Eighteenth Amendment would compel the agents to arrest not only the seller of drinks but those persons who have purchased, as under the law the buyer is guilty as well as the seller.

## TAGGART STRATEGY FAILS AS RALSTON QUITS THE CONTEST

INDIANAPOLIS, July 4.—Samuel W. Ralston issued a statement regarding the telegram he sent to Thomas Taggart asserting "The telegram to Senator Taggart contains all the statement that it is necessary for me to make in regard to the withdrawal of my name from further consideration by the convention." He declared he was "not so strong a partisan as to believe my party never makes mistakes nor deserves criticism" and added he believed the platform adopted by the New York convention is a sound declaration of Democratic ideals.

"There are those who believe, or have pretended to believe, that I have had some connection with the Ku Klux Klan favorable to it," Mr. Ralston said. "While this is absolutely untrue, I recognize that the feeling for and against the Klan organization is so intense that I am not willing to have any steps taken in my behalf that might militate against a harmonious solution of the conditions confronting the convention."

"This is why I sent the telegram in question authorizing the withdrawal of my name from further consideration by the convention. "While I have not been indifferent to, but have prized highly the connection of my name with the presidency of my country, I have never by word or act indicated that I desired to seek the nomination for President beyond a single statement to the effect that I had no objection to the Indiana delegation carrying out its program after it had decided to present my name to the convention."

## BRITISH FLEETS FAREWELL

By Special Cable  
ATHENS, July 4.—Before the British fleet left yesterday Admiral Brock sent a message to the Greek people, thanking them for their hospitality and bidding them au revoir.

## FASCISTI MILITIA TO SWEAR FEALTY

Pledging Allegiance to Sovereign First Step in Incorporation Into Army

By Special Cable  
ROME, July 5.—It is officially announced that the Fascisti militia will swear allegiance to the Sovereign this month, although the date of such a ceremony has not been fixed. There will be a gathering of Black Shirts in all the principal towns on the same date and the oath will be similar to that taken by a soldier of the King. This undoubtedly is the first step toward the gradual incorporation of the militia in the army but it is not clear whether this second oath will free the Black Shirts from that taken toward the head of the Government and their leader when the militia was formed. Within a few days a telegram has been sent Signor Mussolini by Gen. Italo Balbo of the militia, wherein he stated that several officers of the militia had entrusted him to express to their supreme chief their "absolute devotion and their readiness to sacrifice," which was certainly shared by 30,000 Black Shirts, "who intend to form a guard for Mussolini's Fascism." Premier Mussolini's reply was published today. He manifests gratitude for "renewed expressions of loyalty and discipline" and asks General Balbo to convey to the 30,000 Black Shirts his cordial greetings. Needless to say, these telegrams have left a sense of disappointment on the part of the opposition groups.

## \$25,000 BAIL FILED FOR GASTON B. MEANS

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, July 4.—Gaston B. Means, former agent for the Department of Justice, who was convicted by a jury of accepting money to obtain liquor withdrawal permits and was sentenced by Judge C. E. Wolcott to serve two years in the federal prison at Atlanta, Ga., as was his secretary, Elmer W. Jarnecke, has been released from the Tombs prison here, a surety company having filed in the federal court a \$25,000 bond to that end. In addition to his prison sentence, Means was fined \$10,000 and Jarnecke \$5000. The latter remains in the Tombs through inability to raise bail. Both men have filed notices of appeal, and will not, it is announced, be sent to Atlanta until these have been determined.

Berlin (AP)—Maxim Litvinoff, chief of Soviet Russian legations abroad, and Mar. Eugenio Pacelli, papal nuncio to Berlin, conferred yesterday informally on questions affecting relations between Russia and the Holy See. The conference, which took place in neutral quarters, since the apol representative declined to go to the Russian Embassy, was said to have had a negative result in so far as cementing better relations was concerned.

**SPECIAL!**  
**JULY SALE**

Genuine Tricot Silk  
KICKERNECK BLOOMERS  
My regular \$5.00 garments  
\$3.50

A beautiful summer garment coming in fresh, new, tan and gray materials very serviceable—trousers, kickers—perfect fitting undersuits for women.

Send hip measure with mail order  
Mrs. Fowler's Lingerie Shop  
420 Boylston St., Boston

## No Extra Outlay for These Balloon Cords

You can now completely equip your car with balloons made to fit small diameter wheels for no more than the cost of the tires themselves.

With every set of five Lee Balloon Cords you will be furnished.



FREE  
4 LEE Service  
Wheels and  
5 Rims

Enjoy the comfort of riding on LEE Balloons at an absolutely minimum cost.

Look for the name LEE in your phone book. Dealers everywhere.

LEE TIRE & RUBBER CO.  
New York

**LEE Balloons**  
ABSORB ALL THE BUMPS

## Mandel Brothers

CHICAGO

Featuring Chinese and Persian patterns  
in a very special offering of

## 1000 Seamless Axminster Rugs

9 x 12 ft. 8.3 x 10.6 ft.  
41.50 38.25

36x70 size at 6.50; 27x54 size, 3.75

Best quality and weaving. Exceptionally low prices are due to slight shadings.

Eighth floor

**Gays**

Suggesting Coolness!

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Dresses, Blouses, Scarfs, Sweaters, Coats, Bathing Togs, Riding Suits, Skirts, and Sports Suits.

AT BOSTON  
TEMPLE PLACE ELEVEN

## LA FOLLETTE GROUP FAVORS DEMOCRAT FOR VICE-PRESIDENT

(Continued from Page 1)

ploration of weaker nations, as contrary to the will and traditions of the American people, destructive of domestic development, menacing to the spirit of the Monroe Doctrine and provocative of war.

We favor an active foreign policy, conceived and carried out in candid co-operation with the people of the United States to bring about a revision of the Versailles Treaty to accord with the terms of the armistice agreement, to effect common international action, looking to the economic recovery of the world from the effects of the war; to resume and maintain friendly relations with all nations, and to promote firm treaty agreements with all nations to outlaw war, abolish conscription, drastically reduce land, air and naval armaments and guarantee public referendum of peace and war.

We oppose the use of the machinery of our Government to collect private debts abroad. Conscious of the power of secret diplomacy and unwritten understandings to embroil the United States without the knowledge and against the will of the people, in acts of international injustice, forerunners of war; we favor the adoption of measures whereby a public accounting by the Secretary of State to the people of the United States of his stewardship may be rendered constitutional and obligatory.

**Seat Denied William Mahoney**

William Mahoney, who headed the St. Paul convention movement which resulted in complete Communist control, was denied a seat in this convention. He, together with Alexander Howatt, the Communist nominee for Vice-President, and Joseph Manly, son-in-law of W. Z. Foster, came to "negotiate" with this convention. They have been unable to get the ear of even an office boy. They have been completely ostracized, and Mr. Mahoney's connection with the conference was declared to be automatically severed. The Minnesota Farmer-Labor Party had its delegates seated without any trouble, and even the Minnesota Farmer-Labor conference, which is the organization from which Mr. Mahoney had credentials, was officially recognized as having the right to representation.

Lynn J. Frazier (R.), Senator from North Dakota, addressed the convention. He declared that the La Follette campaign will need large campaign funds, "because we have behind him sincere workers, accustomed to doing an honest day's work, who are so much in earnest for progress that they will work for Senator La Follette much harder than the hirelings of the Republican and Democratic parties."

The Senator said the voters want a chance to vote for a President who will give an American administration which the people of other countries will respect. But he said we must get the truth to the people. "That is the great work that must be done to put Bob La Follette into the White House."

**Mr. La Follette's Acceptance**

In accepting the proffer of the conference to be its presidential candidate the statement by Mr. La Follette declared, in part:

To break the combined power of the private monopoly system over the American people is the one paramount issue of the 1924 campaign.

The people have already given proof by their election of progressives to Congress and to the state offices that they recognize the real issue and its magnitude.

They know their Government at Washington is now and has been for a quarter of a century in the hands of a small but powerful group, acting together and controlling it in their own interests.

Within the last 25 years it has thus come about that these powerful groups, through the control of markets and prices, have doubled and tripled the cost of sustaining human life, of housing, warming, clothing, and feeding the American people.

The mighty power which has enabled a few to amass enormous wealth at the expense of the majority now so completely controls the federal government that timid and reactionary men in public life who cling to the old parties dare not brook its opposition.

The private monopoly system has grown up only through long continued violation of the law of the land and could not have attained its present proportions had either the Democratic or Republican parties faithfully and honestly enforced the law.

While the Democratic Party went into office pledged to destroy monopoly by civil and criminal prosecutions, it withdrew or compromised the pending civil prosecutions against the trusts during the war and left the American people at the mercy of the greatest profiteers in all history.

In the last years of the Democratic Administration under the notorious régime of Attorney-General Palmer, monopoly was recognized as beyond the reach of the law, while labor unions, farmers' organizations and individual citizens daring to assert their constitutional rights against this tyrannical power were singled out for attack and destruction.

**Democratic Rule Assailed**

In 1920 the people expressed their resentment at their betrayal at the hands of the Democratic Party by defeating it with the greatest popular majority ever cast against a political party in the history of this country.

But since March 4, 1921, the American people have learned that monopoly has become as bold and as ruthless in time of peace as in time of war.

The American people will not be convinced of the reality or capacity of the Democratic Party to govern by its mere condemnation of Republican corruption. Corruption is the inevitable result of the monopoly control over government.

The American people now understand that so long as they permit their Government to remain in the hands of the monopoly power they will be helpless to control their destinies either in peace or in war.

Peace, liberty and economic freedom are the great principles to which the American people are devoted. Progressives must champion these principles.

**Crest Novelty Shop**

Regally Exquisite and Unusual Gifts for Every Member of the Family, and the Little Dainty Things so Dear to a Woman's Heart.

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Next to Mendel's Restaurant, New York City

## Latest Picture of Latest Presidential Nominee



Robert M. La Follette (R.), Senator From Wisconsin, Surrounded by Educators From His Home State

diples until they are firmly re-established in the life of this country.

Senator La Follette declared that France, Germany and Great Britain have learned that the first step to world peace is the control of government by the Nation's people. He asserted that if England, France, and Germany had been liberal governments in 1914, there would have been no World War.

"The surest reliance against World War," he said, "is democracy. The American people must likewise control their own government and restrain their own war makers before we can hope for world stability and comity with the governments which have recently been swept into power by the peace-loving people of other nations."

He declared that it was useless to hope to control expenditures for military establishment or to rely on treaties for disarmament, to preserve peace so long as there is a President and Congress elected and controlled by an organized monopoly power which knows no law but might and greed and enjoys its greatest profits in time of war.

**Farm and Rail Legislation**

In dealing with the farmer problem Senator La Follette said:

In all sections of our country the farmer has felt the disastrous effects of extortionate railroad rates imposed by a Republican Congress and a Democratic President in the Each-Cummings law, the deflation policy of the Federal Reserve Board which the responsible leaders of both parties instituted and have since defended, and the consistent policy of administration of both the parties in leaving monopoly a free hand to set the price on everything the farmer buys and everything he consumes, including farm machinery and implements, fertilizer, and household necessities.

I have long held the opinion that in the co-operative principle, as applied to both marketing and credit, lies the best hope for dealing effectively with monopoly. But unless the entrenched powers which now control the economic life of this Nation are restrained by the vigorous action of Congress and the Executive, the attempts of the people to free themselves through co-operation will fail. In their uneven struggle against monopoly, the people must insist that the Government be their ally rather than, as at present, the active agent of the enemy.

In order permanently to relieve the farmer and to prevent the recurrence of agricultural distress, as well as to benefit the consumer through eliminating the unjust toll of middlemen and speculators in food products, it is the duty of the Government to aid the farmer in the organization and development of a national co-operative marketing system, under the control of the farmers themselves, free from interference by the Government or its agencies. The Government must recognize that agriculture is entitled to be placed upon an equal footing with other industries of the Nation.

The progressive movement is the only political medium in our country today which can provide government in the interests of all classes of the people.

We are unalterably opposed to any class government, whether it be the existing dictatorship of plutocracy or the dictatorship of the proletariat. Both are essentially undemocratic and un-American. Both are destructive of private initiative and individual liberty.

With the changing phases of a 30-year contest, I have been more and more impressed with the deep underlying singleness of the issue.

**The Supreme Issue**

The supreme issue is not railroad control. It is not the tariff, banking or taxation. These and other questions are but manifestations of one great struggle.

The supreme issue, involving all

others, is the encroachment of the powerful few upon the rights of the many. This great power has come between the people and their Government. We must, with statesmanship and constructive legislation, meet these problems, or we shall pass them on, with all the possibilities of violent conflict and chaos, to our children.

Democracy cannot live side by side in any country with the present system of control of government by private monopoly. We must choose, on the one hand, between representative government, with its guarantee of peace, liberty and economic freedom and prosperity for all the people, and

not before national campaigns, and they have come from the people, not from the proclamations of individual leaders.

The organization of a national party among 110,000,000 people scattered over 48 states is a task of such magnitude as to require the expenditure of large amounts of money that we are confronted with the practical difficulty that there is not sufficient time before the election in November for the adequate organization of such a party.

**New Party Possibilities**

If the hour is at hand for the birth of a new political party, the American people, next November, will register their will and their united purpose by a vote of such magnitude that a new political party will be inevitable. If the people in this campaign repudiate the presidential candidate of the Republican and Democratic parties—as in the providence of God I trust and believe they will—this shall witness the birth of a new party and the beginning of a new era in the life of the American people.

I shall submit my name as an independent progressive candidate for President together with the names of duly qualified candidates for electors, for filing of the ballots in every state in the Union. This appeal will be addressed to every class of people and to every section of the country.

I am a candidate upon the basis of my public record, as a member of the House of Representatives, as Governor of Wisconsin and as a member of the United States Senate. I shall stand upon the record exactly as it is written, and shall give my support only to such progressive principles and policies as are in harmony with it.

**Reaffirms Wisconsin Platform**

Senator La Follette declared that he will stand on the Wisconsin platform, offered to the Republican national convention as a minority report by Henry Allen Cooper, Representative. He promises that during the course of the campaign he will make known his stand on questions of vital moment to the people.

"I have never avoided or evaded issues," he said, "I shall not do so now. But I have sought at this time to define and set apart from all other questions what I regard as the dominant issues of this hour, upon the settlement of which depends the future freedom, prosperity and happiness of the American people."

**The Keynote Speech**

The keynote speech of Chairman Johnston was in part as follows:

We have gathered together on this one hundred and forty-eighth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence for action to secure those rights for which "governments are instituted among men deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."

Today the people of the United States are gathered together on this one hundred and forty-eighth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence for action to secure those rights for which "governments are instituted among men deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."

I stand for an honest realignment in American politics, confident that the people in November will take such action as will insure the creation of a new party in which all progressives may unite.

I would not, however, accept a nomination or an election to the presidency if doing so meant for progressive senators and representatives and progressive state governments, the defeat which would inevitably result from the placing of complete third party tickets in the field at the present time.

Permanent political parties have been born in this country after, and

on the other, war, tyranny and the impoverishment of the many for the enrichment of the favored few.

Upon this issue, I am ready to enlist with you to wage unceasing warfare until the American people have been restored to the full enjoyment of their political and economic rights.

**F. Herkert**

HIGH CLASS CLEANER & DYER  
FANCY GARMENTS—REAL LACES  
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Best service at moderate prices.  
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OFFICES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE WORLD

States are engaged in a contest to achieve for themselves and for their children the equally great blessings of economic freedom. They demand freedom from the exactions and oppressions of those monarchs of commerce and finance who today dictate the prices at which the producers on the farms and in the cities must sell their labor and the products of their toil, who dictate also the prices which the consumers must pay for all the necessities, comforts and luxuries of life.

There is no economic freedom, no equality of economic opportunity in the United States today for any great group of its common people.

It is true that some of us by combining our forces have created organizations able to offer resistance to these tyrannical powers in industry and to force them to accept compromises in place of the arbitrary terms which they have offered. But this is not economic freedom.

**Some Beginnings Made**

It is true also that some beginnings have been made through co-operative efforts in banks, in stores, in marketing organizations and other enterprises to create a new form of industrial and commercial life in which we may be free from the exactions and oppressions of monopoly and speculation.

It is clear that the people of the United States must regain control of their government in order that they may move forward toward that economic freedom that was intended by the Declaration of Independence when it proclaimed man's inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

We have mobilized the progressive forces of the Nation. We are prepared to move forward in the coming campaign and capture new positions of power for the people. We have a leader—that lifelong faithful servant of the people, whose ability, ability, and record as a constructive statesman entitle him to take his place with the greatest men this Nation has produced—with Washington, with Jefferson, and with Lincoln. His name is already on your lips, his service is in your hearts, his vision is in your souls—Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin!

**American Party Candidate Urges Compulsory Education**

GREENSBURG, Pa., July 5 (AP)—An attack on the two major political parties, a plea for national legislation to make public school education compulsory, a demand for more stringent restrictive immigration laws and a warning against entangling European alliances featured an address today of Edwin L. Garvin, of Washington, American Party presidential candidate.

Mr. Nations' address followed formal notification of his nomination at a national convention held last month in Columbus, O. The ceremony was held in a grove near here, and was attended by about 1000 persons.

Referring to the League of Nations and the World Court, Mr. Nations said "the American party demands that America stay out of Europe, and that Europe stay out of America."

His lengthy address contained an arraignment of the Roman Catholic Church, which he charged, had a "paralyzing grip on the American political system."

**AUSTRALIANS WANT REDUCTION OF TAXES**

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

MELBOURNE, July 5.—The Federal Treasurer, Dr. Earle Page, has given a résumé of the year's Commonwealth finances in the House of Representatives. The amounts are all approximate.

The revenue for the year ended June 30 was \$26,000,000; expenditure, \$23,000,000; surplus, \$2,500,000; total accumulated surplus, \$10,000,000; deducting \$2,500,000 earmarked for defense purposes, and \$2,500,000 for the redemption of soldiers' gratuity bonds the actual surplus is \$5,000,000. The large accumulated surplus is giving rise to insistent demands for the reduction of taxation, which is still practically on a war-time basis.

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can be obtained in the unfinished wood or finished to any scheme of decoration.

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**D. BAUMANN & CO.**  
374 EAST 149TH STREET  
Entrance 3 Doors West of Third Ave.

We Display for Your Inspection a Full Line of Furniture and Floor Coverings at Attractive Prices

The Privilege of Convenient Credit Is Available

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WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

## HALT BOOTLEGGER IS WHEELER PLEA

"Way to Do It Is to Make His Business So Unprofitable He'll Quit," He Adds

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 5.—"There is only one way to stop a bootlegger. Make his business unprofitable and put him behind instead of in front of the bar."

This is one of the answers given by Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel for the Anti-Saloon League of America, when a reporter asked him for the best solution to the bootlegger problem. He was then asked what it costs these law violators to carry on their business. His reply follows:

While in New York, at odd moments, I have been trying to discover just why there is not better enforcement of the law. The penalties imposed throw light upon this question.

Nine months' generally. It costs the bootlegger \$147 per conviction and the average jail sentence is eight months and eight days. In New York City, in the federal court, from June 23 to June 27, inclusive, 121 cases of bootlegging were tried. The average fine imposed was \$24 in 256 cases. Nine prisoners were fined \$5, 132 were fined \$10 each; 5 received \$15 fines; 17 were fined \$20, and 30 were assessed \$25. Only 63 of the 256 were fined more than \$25. The maximum fine was \$200, levied upon two prisoners.

Jail sentences were given 12 culprits, of whom two received 30 days each, two 10 days, one five days and seven one day in jail. The total amount of jail sentences was 46 days or less than an average of four days for each of the 12 who received imprisonment sentences.

All judges sitting in New York do not impose the same sentences on violators of the prohibition laws. Judge Edwin L. Garvin, sitting in March, handled 180 such cases. Of these only 18 received less than \$100 fines. Judge Garvin imposed 18 jail sentences: four of three days, five of five days, three of 10 days, two of 30 days and four of six months.

Federick Cooper at Syracuse imposed over \$93,000 in fines in the April term on those who pleaded guilty to violating prohibition laws. Judge Killits of Toledo recently fined one run-runner \$13,000 and sentenced him to three years and nine months at Atlanta. Judge Anderson of Indianapolis usually imposes the maximum fine and prison term.

Judge Brown of Rhode Island in two sessions of the District Court recently secured 75 convictions out of 81 liquor cases, with an average fine of over \$200. Five defendants received the maximum penalty of \$2500.

A bootlegger who appears in the courts where Judge Tuttle of Detroit, Moorman or Cochran of Kentucky, Bledsoe of California, Ross of Tennessee, Atwater of Texas, Cliff or Wilkerson of Chicago, McClinic of West Virginia and others like them preside, realizes that a conviction means a penalty commensurate with the offense.

The smaller the fines the more frequent are the violations of the law. There is only one way to stop a bootlegger. Make his business un-

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High Grade  
Negligees, Lingerie, Hosiery, Novelties, &c.  
2487 Broadway, New York  
Bet. 92nd and 93rd Sts.

**Iron Steamboat Co.**

ALL WHARF ROUTE DIRECT TO BOARDWALK, Coney Island  
SCHEDULE SUBJECT TO CHANGE, DAILY  
Tr. W. 120 St., Pier 1, N. R., Coney Island  
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## HERRIOT UNCERTAIN ON VATICAN ISSUE

His Promise to Abolish French  
Embassy Not Likely to Have  
Speedy Fulfillment

By Special Cable

PARIS, July 5.—The promise of Edouard Herriot to abolish the French Embassy to the Vatican will not be fulfilled for some time or without difficulty, according to present indication. The Prime Minister is aware that dangerous opposition will be developed not only in the Senate but in certain radical sections of the Chamber of Deputies. Politicians freely state that the Government might easily fall on such an issue. M. Herriot, who has had his hands full with the reparations question, is now coming to the opinion that it is better to avoid too many controversial subjects. He has declared that for the present the Vatican proposals will not be applied. The intentions of the Government will be elaborated in the projects of the budget of 1925. Until the budget of next year, the present régime will not be altered unless some unexpected incident arises. M. Herriot's tactics then are not to bring about the specific withdrawal of the ambassador, but merely to omit the necessary credits in the subsequent budget. A debate will doubtless be provoked. Charles Jonnart, former Minister to the Vatican, has already announced his desire to interpellate.

Next Tuesday the discussion on the general policy of the Government is to begin and the Senate will pronounce especially upon the foreign policy, just before the London conference. It was expected that the former ambassador would seize this opportunity to question the Government. But M. Jonnart is now satisfied with the assurances given by M. Herriot and will postpone his interpellation. The danger for M. Herriot lies in the fact that some of his followers are impatient for the fulfillment of the promises made, and cannot understand that in practice the Premier finds himself beset with difficulties. The probability is that the present régime will be allowed to continue until the Herriot Cabinet has run its course and his successor may drop the subject. At any rate speedy developments are not likely. An Italian agency has announced that Monsignor Ceretti, the Papal Nuncio at Paris, will be recalled by the Vatican after the declarations of M. Herriot at the beginning of his government. This is partly true, but it would have no special significance. Monsignor Ceretti is about to be made a cardinal and it is not usual for a cardinal to occupy a diplomatic post abroad.

Thus a change is probable, but on the best authority The Christian Science Monitor representative learns that the intention of the Vatican is not to appear to submit to the suggestion of a rupture in the relations of the Vatican and France, but to continue to keep its Nuncio here until the situation clears. It is regarded as clearing, in the sense that the Government shows a reluctance to take active steps to carry out its promises.

## BRITISH AUTHORITIES SEIZE MACHINE GUNS AT PORT OF LONDON

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 4.—Cases containing parts of machine guns were seized by the British authorities in the Port of London yesterday, and The Christian Science Monitor representative is officially informed at police headquarters today that these cases were consigned to a private firm in Leningrad, and that no political significance attaches. The Dutch steamship Helder, which was to have taken the cases, arrived in the Thames yesterday and was boarded by detectives. The captain said that he had expected to sail today.

It appears that the same ship carried cases containing 56 incomplete machine guns to Leningrad during June. On the return trip a portion of the crew deserted in Amsterdam, and the story of the smuggled arms leaked out and was told in the Dutch paper Voorwaarts. Both consignments were marked "steel castings."

The police state the case is a simple one of an offense against the Arms Act, as the Russian Government could procure a license to import arms if it wished to. The question arises, however, as the arms were consigned to a private concern, whether they were intended for the Russian Government or for export to some other country.

## ICE PRICES TUMBLE AS DEALERS COMPETE

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., July 4 (Special).—Ice, which last year sold in this city for 80 cents per 100 pounds, this summer is sold at 30 cents, or less, for the same amount. In addition, house-holders have abandoned the custom of patronizing one dealer the summer through—they now are "bargaining." The dealer with the low price sells the ice.

The price reduction came about through dissolution of the "ice corporation." Last year, in common with other cities in the district, general prices were established through the Ice Dealers' Association. This year the association plan was abandoned and competition resumed.

## MONROE CABINET OFFICERS ELECTED

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., July 5.—John Bennett, colonial secretary, and Charles Russell, minister of public works, were elected in Thursday's by-election in Harbor Grace district, it was announced today after tabulation of the ballots had been completed. The ministers returned as Oppositionists in the recent general election, were given increased majorities.

The by-election was made necessary by the appointment of Mr. Bennett and Mr. Russell to Premier Monroe's Cabinet. Other appointees to the cabinet were elected in their several districts by acclamation. The Legislature has been summoned to meet next Wednesday.

# B. Altman & Co.

Fifth Avenue  
Thirty-fourth Street  
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Telephone 7000 Murray Hill

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## Specially-priced Summer Apparel for Women

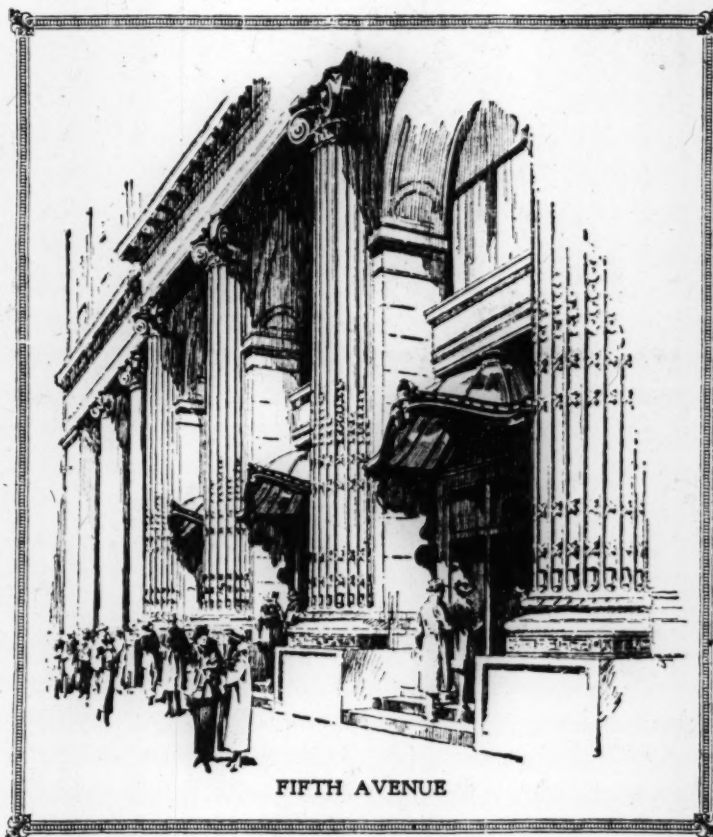
The out-of-town purchaser, as well as the New York Woman who appreciates unusual values, will find on the Sixth Floor a special collection of Smart Apparel for Women and Misses, as offered in the new Summer Folder, at comparatively small cost

Frocks of silk or cotton in the Midsummer mode, Millinery, Negligees, Lingerie, Blouses and Sweaters, Bathing Suits, Beach Capes and Bathing Requisites, Hand Luggage and Hand Bags are prominent merchandise features of this interesting Floor—the rendezvous for comfortable warm-weather shopping, and unqualifiedly good values

### Fashion Notes in Women's Neckwear

Bright bits of colors for Midsummer embellishment of Suit or Frock are furnished by waistcoats, neckties, scarfs, and crisp organdie collar-and-cuff conceits. For the tailored girl, there are cool white guimpes and vestees, or lacy jabots and collars furnish the more feminine touch; there are smart wool scarfs for the mountains; silk scarfs for town wear; and exquisite chiffon-and-ostrich drapes for evening adornment.

(On the First Floor)



FIFTH AVENUE

### The Midsummer Vogue for Felt Hats

Paris bespeaks popularity for the small Felt Chapeau, even on the warmest days and with the thinnest of frocks. Many white Felts are seen, while in colors, tomato, and all the tones of gold and yellow are the predominating shades. Also the cool soft gray Felts are extremely smart. Obtainable in many new adaptations, and very moderately priced.

There is an excellent assortment of the fashionable satin and transparent Hats.

(On the Second Floor)

### Parasols

for Promenade and Beach

16-Rib Taffeta Silk Parasols, Japanese shape in the soft Summer shades  
at . . . . . \$4.50

Ruffle-trimmed Coaching Parasols  
at . . . . . \$8.50

Cretonne Beach Parasols  
at . . . . . \$18.50 upward

Sun or Rain Parasols of taffeta silk, with satin border . . . at \$4.75

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### Luxurious

### Couch Hammocks

Splendidly constructed throughout and covered with artistic fabrics in bright or subdued effects

are marked at large concessions from regular prices.  
(Fourth Floor)

### Safe Storage

for Furs, Rugs and Draperies

### Hand Luggage

of the Summer variety

20-inch Week-end Suit Case, of black cobra-grain cowhide, moire lined, at . . . . . \$15.00

14-inch Fitted Week-end Suit Case, of black cobra-grain cowhide, moire lined, fitted with shell or amber celluloid . . . . . at \$15.00

Enameled Hat Bag, sizes 18 and 20 inches . . . . . at \$3.50

(First Floor)

## The Motor Delivery Service for the Summer Season

to Long Island and New Jersey Points, is now in active operation

The Long Island Summer Service extends from Brooklyn to Montauk Point; the only exceptions being a few places located beyond Port Jefferson on the North Shore. The New Jersey Service covers Asbury Park and all of the adjacent points.



## EGYPT'S PROGRESS CITED AT INSTITUTE

English Authority Traces Success  
of Nationalism—Declares De-  
mand for Sudan Must Fail

Special from Monitor Bureau  
CHICAGO, July 4.—Encouraged by their newly gained independence the Egyptians have become more of a nation than would have been believed possible half a century ago, Sir Valentine Chirol, eminent English authority on Near Eastern affairs, declared in the third of his addresses before the Institute of International Politics at the University of Chicago.

After pointing out the disturbing features of the Egyptian situation, Sir Valentine dwelt on the brighter aspect of their situation which he said showed that "nationalism has not been a vain word with them, for it has drawn the Egyptians together as never before with a unity of the Muhammadan majority and Christian minority of the population." He added:

Though they may seem to us to be trying to run before they can walk, careful of the pitfalls with which their adventure as an independent and sovereign country is beset, they are, at any rate, looking forward and not back to a mythical past. They base their attempt to govern themselves on a principle which the Occident cannot deny, namely, that it is through freedom only that nations can in the long run learn to govern themselves.

Among the less favorable features of the Egyptian situation the speaker saw that of religious intolerance among the masses. While the Egyptians have gained more than a veneer of Western civilization, he said, they are still swayed at times by sudden gusts of Muhammadan fanaticism which may endanger peace and order.

Religious intolerance? The great Egyptian university of El Azhar, still steeped in Muhammadan medievalism, turns out every year a large number of students, he explained, than any of the modern Government colleges. Sir Valentine added:

El Azhar has sent out to the Muhammadans all over the world an invitation for a conference to be held next year on the future of the Caliphate. Considering what are King Fuad's idiosyncrasies it would be the crowning paradox in the land of paradoxes if it were chosen as the successor to the Turkish Caliph whom the men of Angora have dethroned.

What it would bring the Caliphate into much closer contact with the modern Occident, it might also chiefly serve to strengthen the reactionary forces in Egypt and imperil the equilibrium, none too stable already, between the Occident and the Orient which the more progressive Egyptians claim to have achieved.

Sir Valentine described the anomalous situation of Egypt as recognized as a free and sovereign state, but at the same time serves as an important British military aviation base for the protection of the Suez Canal.

In addition, he said, the whole economic life of the country is controlled by foreigners, not only or chiefly Englishmen, but French, Italians, Greeks and even Germans and Austrians who are returning. Egyptians, he explained, have become efficient administrators and adepts at political arts, but they always have kept aloof from the higher walks of commerce, industry and finance.

With their independence, the Egyptians, led by Zaghlul Pasha, Prime Minister, "appear unhappily to have resolved to place in the forefront of Egyptian demands the very first one of all, namely, the recovery of Egypt's full rights of sovereignty over the Sudan." Sir Valentine said:

For on the same principle of self-determination which the Egyptians have based their claim to independence, the people of the Sudan have the right to reject Egyptian rule and do emphatically reject it.

In recognition of Egypt's financial and military contribution to the conquest of the Sudan, the Egyptian flag has been flown side by side with the British flag as an emblem of joint sovereignty; but the administration of the country has been wholly in British hands and has restored to the country a marvelous degree of prosperity when one remembers that

under the barbarous despotism of its former ruler its population had been reduced in 15 years from 5,000,000 to a little over 3,000,000.

All the Egyptians can rightfully demand is that nothing shall be done in the Sudan to curtail the flow of water from the Blue and White Nile which he himself is coming over to London to conduct, and if these negotiations break down one does not know where to look for the possibility of an accommodation which many patriotic Egyptians and sensible Englishmen alike admit the need.

With the relaxation of British control, despotism and corruption never wholly exercised again the republic services, and the mere withdrawal of the European experts' hands from the administration of the state might have almost caused a general alarm.

The harm done the rising generation by the introduction of political agitation into schools and colleges cannot be easily repaired. The machinery of parliamentary government has yet to be tested by experience, even if an Egyptian Minister so popular as Zaghlul does not encounter still greater difficulties in dealing with King Fuad.

## NATIONS LEAGUE HONORS WILSON

Geneva Boulevard Dedicated to  
American President—U. S.  
Aloofness Stressed

By Special Cable  
GENEVA, July 5.—American official aloofness from the League of Nations was emphasized today at the inauguration of the Qual Wilson portion of the lake frontage at Geneva passing the headquarters of the League, which is dedicated to the former American President's memory.

It was doubtful up to the last moment whether there would be any American participation, although invitations had been extended to the American consul. The consul, however, attended and following the speech of the President of the City Council, tracing Mr. Wilson's career and emphasizing his association with the League, made a speech but made no reference to the League. Mr. Haskell, the American consul, the consul, however, attended and following the speech of the President of the City Council, tracing Mr. Wilson's career and emphasizing his association with the League, made a speech but made no reference to the League.

The League commission for the reduction of armaments, which meets here on Monday for its tenth session, will have before it two draft conventions to be later submitted to an international conference concerning, firstly, the control of international traffic in arms and, secondly, the private manufacture of arms and munitions. The former is based on the St. Germain treaty and two other projects and has been drawn up with a view to the inscription to the United States, which has found itself unable to ratify the St. Germain treaty. The basis of the convention concerning the manufacture of arms and munitions is projected by Colonel Carnegie of Canada. Among other questions to come before the committee is that of the effect of the recent chemical discoveries on future warfare.

## COLUMBIA ENROLLS 15,000 FOR SUMMER

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, July 4.—Nearly 15,000 students have enrolled for the summer session of Columbia University, which will open on Monday. This exceeds the total of 12,675 for last year, which was the summer session record. Two thousand of these students have entered from the south and one-third of the total enrollment from New York City.

For out-of-town students a series of "Seeing New York" lectures and excursions has been planned by Prof. L. W. Crawford. It will include trips to various parts of the city, to museums, churches, libraries, and other places of historic and literary interest. The annual music festival will be held during the week of Aug. 4, with the summer chorus under the direction of Prof. Walter Henry Hall. A new course, a historical review of the education of women, will be taught by Prof. William Goodsell.

## KING TO REVIEW NAVY

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, July 4.—It is announced that King George will hold a great naval review at Spithead on July 26, followed by the illumination of the fleet.

Permission has been granted to the Atlantic transport line steamship Minnetonka to steam through the review line, not taking an assigned anchorage during the inspection and to resume its voyage to New York at the termination of the illuminations.

## RELIGIONISTS TO MEET

By Special Cable  
TOKYO, July 4.—Several Buddhist, Shinto and native Christian leaders and university professors have invited representatives of all religions, including American missionaries, to a conference tomorrow to discuss exclusion.

Necklaces  
of Genuine Branch Coral  
46-inch necklaces of graduated beads  
\$2.00  
MAIL ORDERS FILLED  
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160 Tremont Street,  
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## ANTI-COMMUNISTIC LEGISLATIONS OUGHT

British House of Lords Seek  
Increased Magisterial Powers as  
Regards School Teaching

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, July 4.—The bill directed against Communist schools for young persons under 16 in Great Britain has received its second reading in the House of Lords. This measure proposes to strengthen the existing law against morally objectionable teaching by increasing the summary powers of the magistrates to deal with this class of offense.

In the debate last night, Lord Danesfort dwelt on the anti-social nature of the teaching in question. The Archbishop of Canterbury also claimed that although until two years ago, the number of schools complained of was small and the attendance limited, this could no longer be said without reservation.

The second reading was agreed to by a majority of 102 to 20 votes, but Lord Haldane and Lord Parmoor, representing the Government, both voted with the minority, their case being, that, firstly, the measure would impose new restrictions of liberty, and secondly, the procedure proposed would substitute "a tribunal which ought never to have powers in matters of this kind, in place of the well-recognized tribunal of a competent jury under the direction of a judge."

Under these circumstances, the bill's prospects of acceptance in the House of Commons are remote. At the same sitting the Lords declined to give way in the matter of the Evictions Bill, where they reinserted their amendment, which the Commons had rejected, to allow a tenant to be turned out of his house on the provision of alternative accommodation—in cases where the home was wanted for the landlord's son or daughter.

This amendment is not very important in itself though it is regarded in Labor circles here as a challenge at the moment when the Government is considering the procedure proposed created by the Lords' recent rejection of the War Charges Validity Bill.

Speaking in the Commons last night, J. R. Clynes indicated that a settlement of the last-named matter must now be postponed until the autumn session.

## INDIAN JUDGE REFUSES SWARAJIST REQUEST REGARDING SALARIES

By Special Cable  
CALCUTTA, July 4.—The prospects of a speedy session of the Bengal Legislative Council are enhanced by the action of counsel on behalf of the Swaraj Party moving in the high court that the supplementary demand for the restoration of the salaries of the Bengal ministers, which were refused in the spring session, should be disallowed by the court.

Justice Ghose refused this, but directed that a notice be served immediately on H. E. A. Cotton, president of the Bengal Legislative Council, and James Donald, finance member. The Swarajists have throughout maintained that the salaries having been refused the Indian ministers, the Bengal Government are not entitled to keep the ministers in office without salary, but the Government points out that a vote of confidence in the ministers was carried, even if admittedly by the smallest majority. The Swarajists claim the motion was irregular. Under rule 44, part 8, of the Bengal Legislative Council rules, for standing orders, supplementary grants can only be moved if the amount be found insufficient, or if the need arises during the current year for a new expenditure not originally contemplated. The Swarajists declare that the ministers' salaries were rejected in toto, while the other consideration does not apply.

## LITHUANIA COMPLAINS OF DEPREDATIONS BY POLISH POLICE FORCE

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, July 4.—Messages from Kovno say that the Polish Government is strengthening its police forces in the Vilna area to suppress spontaneous risings of Lithuanians against police rule. The Prime Minister, Dr. E. Galvanskas, also declares that Polish troops frequently cross the line of demarcation between the two countries and lay waste Lithuanian property. On May 28, for example, a small Polish detachment is reported to have tried to move the posts marking the line of demarcation further into Lithuanian territory. The Poles were driven back under fire. On the same day another Polish detachment is said to have tried to lay a line of demarcation in the district of Selny. Southern Lithuania, and to have attacked the Lithuanian police, one of whom was wounded.

Messages from Warsaw, on the other hand, claim that the acts of aggression come from the Lithuanian side. The Polish Government has drawn the attention of the allied powers to these

## CONVENTION HUMOR PLEASES JAPANESE

Lack of Oriental Seriousness  
Impresses Newspaper Observer  
at the Garden

By I. FUKUDA  
NEW YORK, July 4.—In no country in the world were the sages of the bygone days so eager to coin golden adages as in Japan. "Better go and see it yourself—once than hear about it a hundred times," said one of our forefathers.

So here am I at Madison Square Garden, stunned by the uproar and blinded by the klieglights. Our system of government being radically different from that of the United States, many impressions crowd into my head. Although it must be a mere by-product of the national convention, I believe their educational value can never be overestimated. The people, whether witnessing the convention at the Garden or following the proceedings by means of radio or newspapers outside, are shown how political differences are to be fought out in the open according to the best of American traditions.

Incidents. Although it is felt that neither country desires hostilities at the moment, it is also realized that constant friction may lead to serious trouble later, unless it is stopped, as a conflict between Poland and Lithuania might easily spread to neighboring states.

## BRITISH BUILDERS WALK OUT JULY 4

Employers at Hull Advance Pay  
1/2d. Per Hour, With Prom-  
ise of Another 1/2d. Later

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, July 5.—The building trades operatives' long-threatened walkouts started yesterday officially. Inquiries at headquarters of their national federation, also at that of the employers' federation, however, show that neither side yet knows how many have actually downed tools. The estimates, therefore, which vary from 100,000 to 600,000, have to be received with caution.

The employers' case is now being heard in the official court of inquiry, which is investigating the entire dispute, and it is hoped that, as regards that portion of the matter which concerns the alleged failure of the Liverpool operatives to observe the terms of the last national agreement, it may be possible for an interim report to be issued on Monday.

The men's representatives were at court yesterday morning, but their examination was not to take place until after that of the employers' representatives, thereby affording the operatives time to prepare their case. Fifty employers at Hull are meanwhile reported to have agreed to the men's terms, which are 1/2d. per hour immediate advance, with another 1/2d. later and some assurance regarding continuity of employment. At Birmingham also the labor unions have established a central committee to apportion operatives among such firms as agree to abide by this arrangement.

Employers here dwell upon the fact that the sectional agreements which they expect to result from the situation as it stands must greatly prejudice the negotiations now proceeding upon a national basis for a vast contract between the Government and the building trade as whole for the construction of workers' dwellings. The Liberals are so impressed by this aspect of the matter that their housing group in the House of Commons is endeavoring to include in the bill now in the committee stage on this subject provisions which shall render all official concessions to the building trade definitely dependent upon the fulfillment by the latter of assurances which the Government claims to have received. This applies to an increasing supply of skilled labor as well as to the provision of building materials.

## QUESTION OF HONORS IS AGAIN BROUGHT UP IN BRITISH COMMONS

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, July 5.—The question of military honors once more has come up today. The case in this instance concerns the estate of the late Sir John H. Stewart of the firm of Alexander Stewart & Son, distillers, of Dundee, who received a baronetcy in 1920, when Mr. Lloyd George was Prime Minister. In this instance creditors have been endeavoring to trace the sum of £50,000 said to have been paid to the party funds as the price of this honor.

At a creditors' meeting held here yesterday, the trustee of the estate said that from a source which was beyond exception, it had been learned that such payment had been made. He did not know the date of the contribution, however, and replied, "I have not the slightest idea," when asked whether it had been paid to Mr. Lloyd George. In this connection disclaimers are now published through the Press Association, which has been informed by one of Mr. Lloyd George's secretaries that the former Prime Minister "had no knowledge of any such transaction." The mystery thus remains unsolved.

## LABOR TO IMPROVE ITS LEISURE TIME

By Special Cable  
GENEVA, July 4.—The International Labor Conference after being occupied with questions of credentials made some real progress yesterday when it voted by 73 to 17 the adoption of the membership will favor it.

## CONSUL PROMOTED

OTTAWA, July 1.—The American Consul-General, J. G. Foster, has been officially advised of his retention as Consul-General at Ottawa. He has been promoted to the highest class in the foreign service under the new reorganization bill, which became effective on July 1.

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## BESSARABIA ISSUE EXERCISES RUMANIA

Conflict With Russia Over Its  
Sovereignty Causes Premier  
to Consider Reform

By CRAWFORD PRICE  
By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, July 4.—Even the Rumanians are finding it difficult to pierce the veil of mystery surrounding their own political situation. To all appearances the Bratianu Liberal Government is firmly in the saddle with a close hold on all the reins of office and with no intention of quitting until the next election. Yet during recent days, the King has held consultations with all the opposition chiefs. For some unexplained reason a change is regarded as imminent.

## LITTLE ENTENTE TO MEET IN PRAGUE

Bessarabia May Come in for  
Consideration—Attitude Toward  
Russia—Peaceful Intentions

By Special Cable  
VIENNA, July 4.—The Little Entente conference which is to meet in Prague on July 11 is expected to produce no sensational political news as far as the Christian Science Monitor correspondent can gather. Czechoslovakia will be represented by Dr. Eduard Benes, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Yugoslavia by Dr. Nintchitch, Foreign Affairs Minister, and Rumania by Jean Duca, also Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The most critical question of the hour for the Little Entente is Bessarabia, but Mr. Duca stated recently in Bucharest that that matter was closed. It seems, however, that its seriousness will force it to the surface at the Prague meeting, in which case Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia are expected to take a stand definitely that they would refuse to be embroiled and would not take sides. The Little Entente's attitude toward Russia will probably be freshly defined in view of other states' de jure recognition of the Soviet. The conference will also consider further means of assisting the Austrian and Hungarian reconstruction, and will discuss the Dawes plan and the forthcoming allied conference in London, and the Little Entente's interests with respect to the September meeting of the League of Nations.

The Little Entente group will emphasize the fact that the recent treaty commitments of Czechoslovakia with France and of Yugoslavia with Italy in no way weakened the Entente but rather strengthened it. One of the chief purposes of the Little Entente is to take the lead in consolidating Central Europe through such alliances, in conformity with the Versailles Treaty.

While the text of the new mining law which recently provoked protests by the powers is not yet available, it appears to have been amended in order to release properties already acquired, from the threat of nationalization. The limit of Mr. Bratianu's concession, he is reported as adhering to the proposals for restricting foreign participation in mines as well as industries. The motive of course is quite logical, for everyone aspires to mastery within his own home, but the inevitable result of legislation of this description will be to scare away foreign capital, so necessary to the development of Rumania's vast resources. Certainly the mines' host has made British finance very disinclined to migrate to the banks of the Danube, even though the advantages of an Anglo-Rumanian economic collaboration is self-evident.

## TOWN PLANNERS MEET IN DUTCH UNIVERSITY

AMSTERDAM, July 4.—In the crowded University Hall the delegates from 15 nations to the International Town Planning Congress and officials representing 14 governments assembled today. The Prime Minister, H. van der Broek, made the opening speech. Among those present were Thomas Adams, Garden City architect, New York; Raymond Unwin, British Department of Health, and G. E. Furdum, director of Welwyn Garden City, England. Sixteen papers will be read. Alderman Wibaut, Amsterdam, this year's president, pointed out the importance of the congress for Holland, where big cities were confronted with the problem of finding suitable homes for their growing populations.

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200 Gowns in French voile, real file lace trimmed, hand-drawn inserts, strap and regular shoulders.....\$3.50

Gowns in nainsook, embroidered in color, fine material, sleeveless effects.....\$2.50

Gowns, beautifully hand-embroidered, V and round necks. Special value.....\$2.75

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Belgian Gowns, very sheer materials, trimmed and piped with color, pink, peach, orchid and blue. Special.....\$4.50

Chemise and Step-ins to match gown at, each.....\$2.50

Two-Piece Sets in fine nainsook, file lace trimmed, full size. Special.....\$4.50

Princess Slips, regular and strap shoulders, scalloped....\$3.50

Princess Slips, real file lace trimmed, 20-inch hem. \$3.75, \$5

Belgian Straight and Envelope Chemises, full sizes. \$1.50, \$2

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## PRESIDENT FAVORS FORCED EDUCATION IN N. E. A. ADDRESS

Delegates at Capital Hear Mr. Coolidge Outline Proposed New Department

WASHINGTON, July 5 (F)—Compulsory education, if necessary, controlled and supported by the states under the guidance of the Federal Government, was urged yesterday by President Coolidge, speaking before 15,000 delegates of the National Education Association at the concluding session of their convention.

The administration has proposed in the Government reorganization plan a department of education and relief to be presided over by a Cabinet officer, the President reminded the teachers in reference to their demands for a Cabinet member on education. This plan, however, had his endorsement, he added, "bearing in mind that this does not mean any interference with the local control and dignity but is rather an attempt to recognize the importance of educational effort."

Refraining from any discussion of the political situation, Mr. Coolidge emphasized the importance of education to America and lauded the teaching profession, saying the teachers are entitled not only to adequate rewards but to the honor of a grateful people.

"Ignorance," the President declared, "is the most fruitful source of poverty, vice and crime, and it is easy to realize the necessity for removing what is ignorance, not only to our social well-being, but to the very existence of the Republic."

In this connection, he reminded the delegates there were 4,000,000 native illiterates in the United States as well as 14,000,000 foreign-born illiterate white persons. Many of the latter are above school age, he said, but nevertheless he insisted they receive the opportunity to read and write the English language "that they may come into more direct contact with the ideals and standards of our political and social life."

Greater attention to rural schools also was urged by the President, recalling his attendance at an "old one-room country school," he argued that these institutions must give way to the consolidated school "with a modern building and an adequate teaching force commensurate with the best advantages that are provided for our urban population." He added:

It is necessary that education should be the handmaid of citizenship. Our institutions are constantly, and very properly, the subject of critical inquiry. Unless their nature is comprehended, unless their origin is understood, unless their value be properly assessed, the citizen falls ready prey to those selfish agitators who would exploit his prejudices to promote their own advantage.

On this day of all days, it ought to be made clear that America has had its revolution and placed the power of government squarely, securely and entirely in the hands of the people. For all changes which they may desire, for all grievances which they may suffer, the ballot box furnishes a complete method and remedy. Into their hands has been committed complete jurisdiction and control over all the functions of government. For the most part our institutions are attacked in the name of social and economic reform. Unless there be some teaching of the history of the schools, the voter and taxpayer is in danger of accepting vague theories which lead only to social discontent and public distrust.

"Peace with Honor"

Everyone ought to realize that the sole source of national wealth is thrift and industry, and that the sole supply of the public treasury is the toil of the people. Of course, patriotism is always to be lauded. National defense is a necessity and a virtue, but peace with honor is the normal, natural condition of mankind, and must be made the chief end to be sought in human relationship.

Another element must be secured in the training of citizenship, or all else will be in vain. All of our learning and science, our culture and our arts will be of little avail, unless they are supported by high character, unless there be honor, truth and justice; unless our material resources are supported by moral and spiritual resources, there is no foundation for progress. A trained intelligence can do much, but there is no substitute for morality, character and religious convictions. Unless these abide, American citizenship will be found unequal to its task.

Our country is in the process of development. We have not yet arrived at perfection. A scientific in-

vestigation of child life has been begun, but yet remains to be finished. There is a vast amount of ignorance and misunderstanding, of envy, hatred and jealousy, with their attendant train of vice and crime. We are not yet free, but we are struggling to become free economically, socially, politically and spiritually. We have limited our amount of immigration, in order that the people who live here, whether of native or foreign origin, might continue to enjoy the economic advantages of our country, and there might not be any lowering of the standards of our existence, that America might remain American.

We have submitted an amendment to the national Constitution designed to protect the child life of the Nation from the unwarranted imposition of toll, that it might have greater opportunity for enlightenment. All of these movements are in the direction of increased national freedom, and an advance toward the realization of the vision of Washington and Lincoln.

### Educators Spend "Fourth" in Patriotic Pilgrimages

By MARJORIE SHULER

WASHINGTON, July 5—The National Education Association convention divided its last day in Washington, July Fourth, between a patriotic celebration in the morning at Central High School stadium where the President of the United States spoke and there was singing of patriotic songs by Washington school children, and a series of pilgrimages in the afternoon to places in and near Washington which are known in connection with the Nation's history.

At each of these patriotic addresses was made by a member of the association. The necessity for an intelligent and moral vote from every citizen was stressed by Homer H. Seerley of Cedar Rapids, Ia., at Continental Hall. Mr. Seerley said, in part:

The real and final greatness of the American Republic must depend upon the American people being educated and trained in religion, morality and knowledge through the ministrations of the church, the home and the school. There cannot be any encouraging prospect for a nation's future whose development depends upon the decisions of universal suffrage, unless its electorate can be trained to be wise, prudent, conscientious and reliable in deciding the vast interests of modern times for the welfare of humanity. The United States is governed by a representative system that cannot function properly unless the greatest interests in the world are regarded as that of participating in the public business of all the people by all the people. The chief menace to liberty, to prosperity, to honesty and to progress is always to be found in political ignorance, political indifference, political chicanery and political negativism of the citizenry.

A representative government that can be depended upon all the time must require a large percentage of its electors to be present participants at every public election of every kind in order to cast a full vote of the people. Otherwise the so-called representative government loses its character as a republic and minorities that have solidarity and that regularly and systematically vote are able to make the decisions and become, therefore, in definite and permanent control. In very notable way, this is the present condition in every sovereign state of the American Republic where the primary election or the regular election is considered. Not a single man in the Senate of the United States has had the support at the polls of over 35 per cent of the actual voters and many of these important officials have from 10 to 25 per cent. This fact is very alarming to anyone who believes in the reliability of American suffrage to meet emergencies by guarding the opportunity to get public office and thereby public control of all national affairs without representing at least one-half of the people who are authorized to cast a ballot.

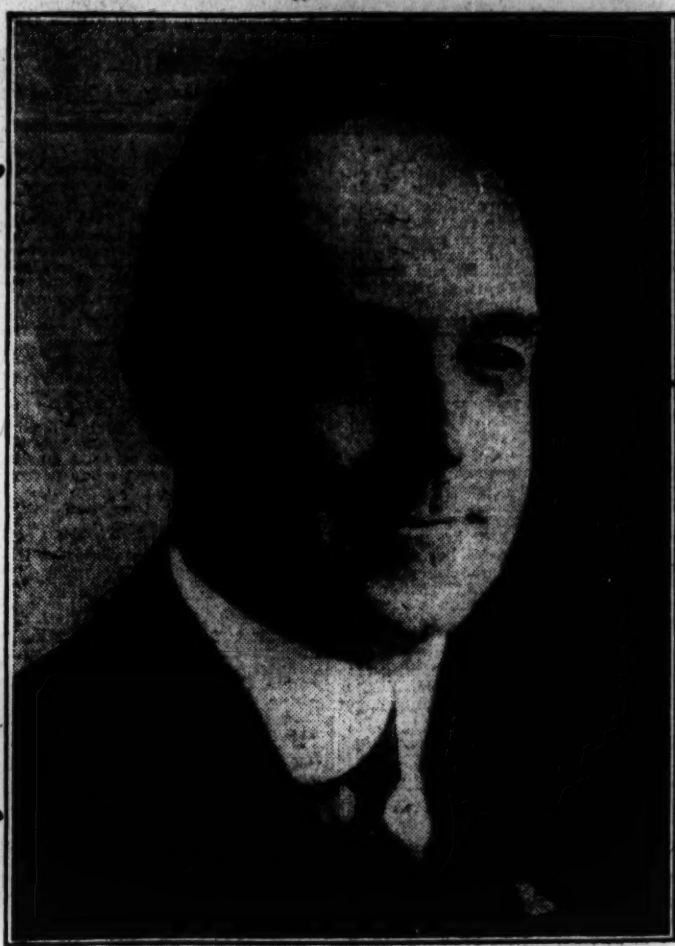
Out of every 100 that voted, the following states—Alabama, vote was reported for the presidential election in 1920—New England, 82; Middle Atlantic States, 94; East North Central States, 85; West North Central States, 69; Pacific States, 103; mountain States, 7; West South Central States, 242; East South Central States, 127; South Atlantic States, 183. Such evidence as this does not give indorsement of the American people for their interest in public problems, public affairs and public decisions. It is not reasonable to suppose that representative government can be truly commended when it shows such a predominance

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Editor of Official Organ of Southern Jurisdiction

of electoral ignorance, electoral incompetence and electoral indifference.

At the Walter Reed Hospital J. M. Gwyn of San Francisco, Calif., said:

We must turn again to the old family life and stability; to the old ethical basis for conduct; to the fundamentals of sound government and economics. In doing this we must not shut out the new light of these present days. By all means let us erect a new structure, but let us erect it upon these old foundations. When the true light of these modern days shines forth we shall find that the old charts and compasses are the foundations of our newest inventions; that the new courses we take alike as individuals and as groups, whether as the family, church or state, must be determined by those same old stars that the inspiration of our forefathers set above yonder horizon.

### PHI DELTA DELTA MEETS IN CAPITAL

Attorney-General Extols Influence of Women in Law

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 4—The largest group of women lawyers which has ever assembled in the capital is holding a two-day national convention.

More than 50 delegates to the third national convention of the Phi Delta Delta women's legal fraternity, headed by Mrs. Mabel Walke Wilbrandt, Assistant Attorney-General, as president, were received yesterday by President and Mrs. Coolidge, welcomed by Harlan Fiske Stone, Attorney-General, and addressed by noted members of the bar in a series of business and social sessions, closing with a banquet tonight.

Speaking to the delegates at the opening session of the convention, Mr. Stone declared his belief that woman lawyers, steadily increasing in number, have made a distinct contribution to the profession in em-

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## NEW AGE EDITOR LAUDS TEACHERS

R. E. Blight Calls Classroom Instructors Most Important Educational Factors

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 5—"The classroom teacher is the most important factor in the entire school organization and neither fear nor hope of favor should divert her," Reynold E. Blight, editor of the New Age Magazine, organ of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry of the United States, told the Department of Classroom Teachers of the National Education Association at their annual dinner.

Mr. Blight praised those boards of education who keep hands off with regard to school affairs and condemned the "ordinary board of education as an incubus upon modern education."

"Education," he said, "is a question for experts. There is a tendency that is fraught with grave danger, the tendency to exalt the business department at the expense of the educational department. Plausible arguments can be advanced for a two-headed school system, the business department to be first in all business transactions, the educational to be first in all distinctly educational activities." He added:

Such an organization is sure to come to grief. Business seeks to curb education in the alleged interests of economy, or efficiency, or management, or some other equally specious thing, and the fight is on.

Of course it goes without saying that school funds should be administered with efficiency and economy, but it should never be forgotten that the sole purpose of a school system is to educate the children, and there is no secondary objective. Money, supplies, records, organization, everything should be subordinate to this one great purpose, and auditors, business supervisors, efficiency experts and other financial specialists should never be permitted to handicap the normal development of education under the guise of economy or efficiency.

### B. ALTMAN & CO. HEAD HONORED BY FRANCE

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 4—Col. Michael Friedham, president of B. Altman & Co., today received word that the cross of a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor had been conferred upon him by the President of the French Republic. It is believed that the honor is in recognition of Colonel Friedham's efforts in behalf of devasted France.

He will sail on the French liner France on Wednesday and the cross probably will be presented to him formally when he reaches Paris. He will pass the summer on the Continent.

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## PROHIBITION CREDIT BELONGS TO SCHOOLS, SAYS MRS. CATT

N. E. A. Delegates Hear Honorary Head of Women Voters—Parties Blamed for Dodging Illiteracy

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 5—With the ringing declaration that the public schools may take the credit for enactment of the National prohibition law, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, honorary president of the National League of Women Voters, roused the delegates to the convention of the National Education Association to an enthusiastic climax of the week's meeting at the final business meeting. Speaking on the "Relation of the Public Schools to the Great National Issues," Mrs. Catt said:

Prohibition was not put over on the country, but temperance instruction was. While this was being done, I cannot imagine what the brewers were doing. Different organizations claim now that they were responsible for prohibition. But the public schools accomplished it.

Mrs. Catt also made a plea for peace education in the schools, and declared that the final triumph of world co-operation through the League of Nations would come about through the medium of the public schools. She declared:

The Christian nations of the world are building 50 per cent of the status for war. But the time will come when we shall see statues dedicated not to warriors and things of war, but to great teachers and great scientists.

Mrs. Catt challenged the two great political parties to deal constructively with the problem of national illiteracy, which she declared they have so far disregarded. Educators she predicted, will persistently "hound" the parties until they get action. She also urged an international conference of historians to remove alleged causes of international distrust and misunderstanding from school textbooks on history, which are still written in an intensely nationalistic spirit.

Other speakers at the final session were Miss Mary F. Mooney of San Francisco and John H. McCracken, president of Lafayette College, who spoke on the general subject of "The Relationship of the Teacher to Democratic Ideals of Government." He said:

America is in danger of losing reverence for the profession of teaching and bestowing it upon the profession of acquiring. One way of correcting this is to let a Secretary of Education sit in the President's Cabinet.

Dr. Jesse H. Newlon, newly elected

president of the association, pledged himself to work for two things, paramount in the organization program: the enactment of the education bill and enlargement of the association membership.

## CHECK ON OCEAN RUMRUNNING SEEN

Conviction of Crew of British Schooner in Texas Regarded as Important Development

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 4—Department of Justice officials regard as an important development in the campaign to stop rumrunning at sea the conviction and sentence which the Government has just obtained in the Southern District of Texas in the case of the master and crew of the British schooner Island Home, who were charged with a conspiracy to violate the federal prohibition laws.

Information received by the department was that three American citizens and three British subjects were sentenced to jail, the terms ranging from four to 18 months. The fines were in sums ranging from \$250 to \$500.

Announcement was made by Harlan P. Stone, Attorney-General of the United States, that libel proceedings against the vessel and its cargo of 1709 cases of whisky now will be instituted. The Island Home was seized about five miles off Galveston, Tex., on Nov. 23, 1923.

It is the opinion of Mr. Stone that charges filed and sustained against the masters and crews of vessels, which are caught in attempts to import liquor, will make it difficult for the shore operators, who the officials say, are the main conspirators, to get seamen to command the boats they employ.

The officials add that such criminal proceedings against the members of the crews result in obtaining evidence that enables the authorities to bring into the conspiracy the shore operators and those who finance the rumrunning operations.

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## OPTIMISTIC NORTHWEST DENIES REPORTS OF ECONOMIC DISTRESS

Group of Eastern Newspapermen Find Confidence in Soundness and Prosperity Is General

By Special Staff Correspondent

CHICAGO, July 4.—If there are some who are in doubt regarding economic conditions existing in the northwest section of the United States it would be well if they took a trip through that section and met and talked with its citizens. Recently, through the invitation of the Great Northern Railway, a group of eastern newspapermen made such a trip. They did not find what they expected. Reports had been spread to the effect that the citizens of this good land were in distress financially and economically; and that immediate Government aid was needed. It was a pleasant surprise to the publishers, editors and reporters in the party to note the absence of such conditions. No one talked of radicalism. Everyone believed in the soundness and prosperity of his country.

North Dakota, Minnesota and Montana have been the targets for considerable criticism. However, the situation in these states was not found to be alarming. Some farmers have not met with success and are dissatisfied. Let it be known that there are some who do not farm expertly. They largely these units on an easy have failed. Not long ago Kansas and Nebraska, now prosperous, experienced a period of depression brought about almost entirely by poor agricultural conditions. Better farming, diversification and a better knowledge of the country has changed the situation in this section and has established prosperity.

### Prosperity Is Near

The northwest is passing through a similar period and complete prosperity is not far distant. The farmers in this section in the past have specialized in wheat. They have become one crop farmers. During the recent war wheat sold at a premium price and therefore they were eager to raise large quantities of such a profitable crop. The collapse of prices in 1920 left these farmers in a serious condition. Wheat could no longer earn them a sufficient income. Many of them had invested heavily in land and luxuries, and had not thought to create cash reserves, with the result that there was a banking situation in itself is a long story, but briefly it may be said that the northwest was over-banked and the banks doing an unsafe business failed. Of the 602 bank failures in the past few years the capital involved was but a fraction of the capitalized bank power. Bank authorities show that conditions are not alarming and that the banks that have stood the strain are stronger than ever.

To return to the problem of the farmer; it is evident that to be successful he must not work haphazardly. It is, of course, not an easy task to change the methods of all the people at the same moment. Each section has its own little particular problem to be solved and it varies from that of another. County agents are doing considerable work in this connection. They are graduates of an agricultural college and make it their duty to study the section they cover, to assist the farmers in adapting his work to his problem.

### Cattle on Footfalls

In Montana it is possible to raise cattle on the foothills. Formerly this State was entirely a ranging country. Why can it not now profitably raise cattle? Needless to say, some are doing it and more will follow. Rotation of crops is found to be expedient, and there is good profit in corn, barley, oats, hay, beans, beet sugar and potatoes. Considerable attention is also being given to raising hogs and turkeys.

That the lesson of diversification is now firmly fixed is well illustrated by the fact that the value of the corn crop in Minnesota, the Dakotas and Montana in 1921 was \$89,000,000, while in 1923 it was \$139,000,000. Value of the wheat crop in 1923 was \$141,000,000, but was cut down to \$135,000,000 in 1923. Oats in 1921 brought a little less than \$50,000,000, while in 1923 it brought over \$100,000,000. Barley increased from \$17,000,000 in 1921 to \$28,000,000 in 1923. Flax increased from \$11,000,000 in 1921 to \$35,000,000 in 1923. Hay increased from \$114,000,000 in 1921 to \$134,000,000 in 1923. Increases in alfalfa, wool, hogs and dairy products were astonishing.

For example—North Dakota now has 550,000 dairy cows, or an average of seven cows a farm. The value of dairy products increased from \$17,000,000 in 1919 to \$33,000,000 in 1923. The value of poultry products increased from \$2,700,000 in 1919 to \$10,500,000 in 1923. Corn crop increased from 17,000,000 bushels in 1919 to an estimated production of 29,000,000 bushels this year. Hogs increased from 290,000 in 1919 to 540,000 in 1923.

The Triangle District  
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Harre, to Great Falls, has been the specific object of articles recently published in magazines. Fertile soil, variability of weather and uncertainty of rainfall characterize this section. Unsuccessful farmers have spread the news that it was therefore unfit for raising crops and many have looked with suspicion on farming here. Investigation proved that with summer fallow and diversification and rotation of crops, farming could be conducted profitably. Many incidents and means of successful methods were cited which gave assurance that the foundation of success is sure and strong.

The confidence which the men who met the newspaper party had in the present and the future was most assuring, in fact, inspiring. The spirit of the pioneers who not so long ago adventured and settled in this country seems still to pervade. The vastness of the territory and its unlimited possibilities would impress any easterner.

There is much room for future development and the states would welcome real farmers, some that would be willing to make a permanent home, and others to work 12 months in the year. It was disheartening to the pioneer farmers of Montana to see lawyers, teachers, bookkeepers, take advantage of the Homestead Act and accept 320-acre lots from the Government with the condition that they live on the farm at least six months in the year for three years. These incompetents knew nothing about farming nor did they care to. They considered it an opportunity to get rich quick. They were disappointed and they complained. It would seem that the cries which reach the east are of those who were unsuccessful. They expect to work only part of the time and live on the profits of the rest of the year. This is impossible in any line of endeavor. Gradually the unit element is being weeded out and competent men are taking their place. The problem is with the people themselves, they can and will master the situation.

### Radicals the Failure

Now what about radicalism? The greatest radicals are farmers who find

it difficult to make a success of their business. They have been led to assume that it is someone else who is responsible for their failure. They have been taught unsound ideas by clever agents. Is a picture of the country to be drawn from them? That would be unfair.

In crossing the Rockies into Washington one finds an altogether different situation. This section has already passed through the stage which its neighbors to the east are experiencing. The apple, peach and pear orchards made possible by irrigation are a beautiful sight to look upon. Handsome yields are made here which is attested by the high valuation of cultivated land—\$1200 to \$1500 an acre. Co-operative systems of marketing are successfully used and does it not cause one to wonder if the sister states will not some day adopt these methods? One is told that diversified farming, drying, poultry raising are successfully practiced throughout the State. The farmers of this great inland empire already know that it is economic relief that is needed and not political.

As the party neared the coast the great forests loomed up and one heard of the vast fields of untouched timber. Cities have sprung up overnight to relieve these fields of their yield. Seattle and Portland reminded of home. Here were to be seen bustling commercial cities busily engaged in milling flour, canning fish and carrying on an immense shipping business. This section, though isolated from other manufacturing centers depends entirely upon them for manufactured goods. The people have been busily engaged in utilizing their natural resources and now they are beginning to show some attention to manufacturing. The raw materials are within their reach. Why should they not turn them into complete articles ready for use, instead of depending on the east? There will be a development in this connection.

Not all was seen that was to be seen, but the party caught glimpses of the situations deserving thought and attention. The northwest is big—it has fast grown in population—there is opportunity for greater growth, its possibilities are unlimited. There are many avenues through which assistance is being given to pending problems. The railroads have done much good and they are rewarded by the confidence which the citizens have in them and the country. The picture represents sound constructive belief in prosperity—great hopes for the future and a love for the work now being done.

Registered at The Christian Science Publishing House  
Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House Thursday were the following:

Miss Viva Locker, Hopkinton, Ky.  
Mr. H. Walder, New York City.  
Mrs. Harriet C. Shea, Galesburg, Ill.  
Mrs. Lena G. Holt, Galesburg, Ill.  
Frederick E. Gerlach, Tucson, Ariz.  
Mrs. Davis L. Danell, Meriden, Conn.  
Mr. George W. Holt, Galesburg, N. Y.  
Mr. M. Forbush Cummings, Galesburg, N. Y.  
Mrs. Clara A. Gould, Melrose, Mass.  
Mr. Lloyd A. Parker, Centerbrook, Conn.  
Mrs. Annie R. Parker, Centerbrook, Conn.  
Mrs. S. Greenwald, New York City.  
Alexander M. Gluterman, St. Paul, Minn.  
Mrs. Kathryn N. Lauer, Des Moines, Ia.  
Mrs. Elsie J. Jensen, Oelwein, Ia.  
H. H. Bigger, Rockford, Ill.  
Miss Evelyn B. Bigger, Rockford, Ill.  
Jean Mackay, Roxbury, Mass.  
"No C. Miller, Urbana, Ill.  
Everett F. Folz, Urbana, Ill.  
Will A. Ghere, Chicago, Ill.  
Dr. W. Levin, New York City.

COMMUNITY CHESTS GAIN  
TORONTO, Ont., July 1 (Special Correspondence)—The American Association for Community Organization whose membership includes the "community chests" throughout the United States and Canada held its annual meeting here yesterday. The report of the secretary showed that the 200 "community chests" in American cities will distribute more than \$50,000,000 for charitable purposes during the coming year, this amount being raised from 3,000,000 contributors. These totals show an increase of about 10 per cent over last year.

The following were among the visitors to the European Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor in London, yesterday:

Mrs. and Miss Nason, New York.  
Miss Latham, New York.  
Miss Langford, New York.  
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it difficult to make a success of their business. They have been led to assume that it is someone else who is responsible for their failure. They have been taught unsound ideas by clever agents. Is a picture of the country to be drawn from them? That would be unfair.

In crossing the Rockies into Washington one finds an altogether different situation. This section has already passed through the stage which its neighbors to the east are experiencing. The apple, peach and pear orchards made possible by irrigation are a beautiful sight to look upon. Handsome yields are made here which is attested by the high valuation of cultivated land—\$1200 to \$1500 an acre. Co-operative systems of marketing are successfully used and does it not cause one to wonder if the sister states will not some day adopt these methods? One is told that diversified farming, drying, poultry raising are successfully practiced throughout the State. The farmers of this great inland empire already know that it is economic relief that is needed and not political.

As the party neared the coast the great forests loomed up and one heard of the vast fields of untouched timber. Cities have sprung up overnight to relieve these fields of their yield. Seattle and Portland reminded of home. Here were to be seen bustling commercial cities busily engaged in milling flour, canning fish and carrying on an immense shipping business. This section, though isolated from other manufacturing centers depends entirely upon them for manufactured goods. The people have been busily engaged in utilizing their natural resources and now they are beginning to show some attention to manufacturing. The raw materials are within their reach. Why should they not turn them into complete articles ready for use, instead of depending on the east? There will be a development in this connection.

Not all was seen that was to be seen, but the party caught glimpses of the situations deserving thought and attention. The northwest is big—it has fast grown in population—there is opportunity for greater growth, its possibilities are unlimited. There are many avenues through which assistance is being given to pending problems. The railroads have done much good and they are rewarded by the confidence which the citizens have in them and the country. The picture represents sound constructive belief in prosperity—great hopes for the future and a love for the work now being done.

Registered at The Christian Science Publishing House  
Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House Thursday were the following:

Miss Viva Locker, Hopkinton, Ky.  
Mr. H. Walder, New York City.  
Mrs. Harriet C. Shea, Galesburg, Ill.  
Mrs. Lena G. Holt, Galesburg, Ill.  
Frederick E. Gerlach, Tucson, Ariz.  
Mrs. Davis L. Danell, Meriden, Conn.  
Mr. George W. Holt, Galesburg, N. Y.  
Mr. M. Forbush Cummings, Galesburg, N. Y.  
Mrs. Clara A. Gould, Melrose, Mass.  
Mr. Lloyd A. Parker, Centerbrook, Conn.  
Mrs. Annie R. Parker, Centerbrook, Conn.  
Mrs. S. Greenwald, New York City.  
Alexander M. Gluterman, St. Paul, Minn.  
Mrs. Kathryn N. Lauer, Des Moines, Ia.  
Mrs. Elsie J. Jensen, Oelwein, Ia.  
H. H. Bigger, Rockford, Ill.  
Miss Evelyn B. Bigger, Rockford, Ill.  
Jean Mackay, Roxbury, Mass.  
"No C. Miller, Urbana, Ill.  
Everett F. Folz, Urbana, Ill.  
Will A. Ghere, Chicago, Ill.  
Dr. W. Levin, New York City.

COMMUNITY CHESTS GAIN  
TORONTO, Ont., July 1 (Special Correspondence)—The American Association for Community Organization whose membership includes the "community chests" throughout the United States and Canada held its annual meeting here yesterday. The report of the secretary showed that the 200 "community chests" in American cities will distribute more than \$50,000,000 for charitable purposes during the coming year, this amount being raised from 3,000,000 contributors. These totals show an increase of about 10 per cent over last year.

The following were among the visitors to the European Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor in London, yesterday:

Mrs. and Miss Nason, New York.  
Miss Latham, New York.  
Miss Langford, New York.  
Miss Nehman, Stockholm.

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AN INTERESTING power unit has been developed by a St. Louis engineering company. The engine, which is a development of the conventional poppet-valve style of motor in that it employs a rotor shaft which acts as a distributor for the gas. For each cylinder there are two ports, one intake and one exhaust. The poppet valves being used for both intake and exhaust make necessary a double cam, and by the system an unusually large valve area can be obtained and a greater compression pressure obtained. One decided advantage claimed for this type of motor, according to the designer, is that the intake cleans the carbon, thus reducing very considerably the possibility of pre-ignition.

The rotor shaft, mounted on bearings, is arranged so that a spring is used to take care of expansion. The engineers say that with the proper steel the expansion is about .015 of an inch in 24 inches, and inasmuch as the cams are cut on this shaft it is necessary to provide for this expansion on the valve tappets. The bore of the motor is 3 inches, stroke 4.312 inches. The crankshaft is of 3.810, over the Crumens circuit in Italy, recently. It is claimed the record for this distance was broken.

An Italian car fitted with a turbo-compressor type of supercharger and a special forced draft carburetor, ran 200 miles in 2h. 2m. 3s., an average speed of 88.10, over the Crumens circuit in Italy, recently. It is claimed the record for this distance was broken.

**Booklet on East Africa**  
The Royal East African Automobile Association has in preparation a booklet giving information concerning East Africa, and the facilities afforded for the use of motor vehicles in the various colonies there. Twenty thousand copies will be printed. One of the objects of the association is to distribute it. The design for the cover—symbolical of the four territories concerned—was the subject of an interesting competition among the four territories. The winners were: Great Britain, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

The Minister of Labor has issued information that the number of insured contributors under the Unemployment Insurance Act recorded as engaged in the construction and repair of motor cars, motor lorries, motor omnibuses, motorcycles, pedalcycles and aircraft in Great Britain in July, 1923, the latest date for which statistics had been obtained, was approximately 139,000.

The highest powered engine in the world, the "Cub," has been the subject of much favorable comment at various exhibitions on the Continent. President Masaryk of Czechoslovakia has purchased one, which is being used in his private car. The "Cub" has been the subject of much favorable comment at various exhibitions on the Continent. President Masaryk of Czechoslovakia has purchased one, which is being used in his private car.

Most people seem to consider Switzerland to be an entirely mountainous country, but there are comparatively few mountains in the country. The design for the cover—symbolical of the four territories concerned—was the subject of an interesting competition among the four territories. The winners were: Great Britain, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

Over Nineteen Entries  
Recorded for the 24-hour Grand Prix race, which is to be held by the Royal Automobile Club, Belgium on July 19-20 for the King of the Belgians' Cup. This event will be held over the Spa circuit, which has a length of about 15 kilometers, or just over nine miles. Only those cars which have chassis and engines catalogued by the manufacturer are eligible.

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## IRELAND ENTIRELY SAFE FOR VISITORS

Traveler Is Assured of Warm Welcome and Adequate Protection—Order Prevails

DUBLIN, July 1 (Special Correspondence)—In view of the extraordinary amount of world publicity given to the unfortunate happenings in Ireland during recent years, the question as to whether it is safe to visit Ireland at present is one that would seem to be justified. In fact, quite a large number of self-respecting people who would like to include the Green Isle in their 1924 itinerary find it difficult to settle down to the idea. Perhaps they are not to be blamed. The fault lies in other directions. On the one hand, grave as recent events have been, their gravity has been rather unnecessarily magnified by the sensational section of the press. Today there is no reason whatever why anyone should not pay Ireland a visit. Ireland loves visitors, and the Irish make good hosts—indeed, even where there is a "dust up" the protagonists will frequently vie with one another in securing the safety of the foreigner.

The traveler is fairly sure of good hotel accommodation, although some of the country inns are a little on the "homely" side, but their lack in that respect is made up in other ways. The railway companies, too, are running normal services under the shadow of state control, and punctuality is also included in the bill of fare.

Char-a-bancs, taxis and private motors can be had in plenty, at fairly reasonable prices. It would, however, be pleasing to be able to say the roads are good. There is room for improvement. In some places they are deplorable. But the main roads are not bad.

Generally speaking, the country is now as free from crime as ever, and "law and order" is about to have a good innings under the new Irish judiciary. Certainly the visitor is afforded all the protection needed by the vigilant civic guard and the Dublin Metropolitan Police.

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## Wyoming, Real West That's Left, Attracting Thousands of Tourists

State Where Refinements of East Mingle With Unchallenged Wildness Famed for Natural Beauty

CHEYENNE, Wyo., July 1 (Special Correspondence).—The forests of Wyoming, which give shelter, like Arden of old, to man and beast, harboring not only antelope, elk, bear, and moose, but city dwellers who migrate here annually, this summer are receiving more visitors than ever before. Yellowstone National Park and the adjoining "Buffalo Bill" country are the goal of the greatest number, but thousands of tourists visit other remarkable regions of the State.

Wyoming's fame for natural beauty, "the real west that's left," has grown rapidly during the last few years. Travelers who have observed, and marveled, have provided publicity which this year has caused a great influx of motor tourists. The nine Government reserves and other mountain regions are dotted with tents of motor campers.

Situated on the continental divide, bisected by the majestic Rockies and ribbed with their ranges, Wyoming is literally the watershed of the continent. From its ridge, streams flow to the Pacific Ocean, to the Gulf of California, and to the Gulf of Mexico. It has thousands of square miles of forest cloaking peaks and valleys, parks and canyons, hundreds of lakes unnamed because seen only from distant heights, streams the sources of which are unknown, fastnesses of tumbled rock and tangled timber which have defied exploration.

### Highway Facilities

This State, however, is near the center of the United States. It has remarkable highway facilities and is well served by railroads. The Lincoln Highway crosses it east and west and the Park-to-Park Highway crosses from southeast to northwest, leading to Yellowstone Park, the "Buffalo Bill" or Shoshone country and Jackson's Hole, the western rampart of which, Teton range, rises a sheer 7000 feet from an inland sea.

Shoshone National Forest is a reserve of 1,500,000 acres, a part of Yellowstone forest, the oldest federal reserve in the United States. Through it runs the "scenic seventy miles" which is the approach to Yellowstone Park. So luxuriant is the woodland growth of this region that tourists along the Cody Highway are seldom aware of scores of summer homes hidden in the forest, and discover improved camp grounds only by following signs pointing the way.

On this route is the oldest ranger station in the United States, called "Wapiti," Indian for elk. It is still a rendezvous for game. It is being rebuilt as a station and will be preserved as an historical landmark. More than 100,000 sheep and other domestic animals graze in this forest.

Inhabitants of this region are organized into a band of minute men, ready for instant action at the sound of a forest fire gong. As a result, this forest has seldom been touched by flames.

The official division line between the Shoshone Forest and Yellowstone Park is marked with a gateway and lodge dedicated in June. The gateway is a rustic structure of great tree trunks. The lodge, called Camp Cody, is built in similar style with large columns of lodge-pole pine. Englemann spruce and Douglas and balsam fir from park forests. Here luncheon is served to tourist caravans entering and leaving the park. Its interior is kept bright with wild flowers and in its stone fireplaces crackle fagots picked up in the forest.

Dedication of Lodge  
Mrs. "Tex" Wisdom, who has recently received a Civil Service commission as park ranger, was hostess at the dedication of the lodge. Her work is supplying the need long felt by increasingly greater numbers of

women travelers in the park and typifies the part women are to perform in conserving the woodland.

In this part of the forest is a Masonic club at the top of the Rockies. It was originally "Buffalo Bill's" hunting lodge and this year was purchased by 300 Masons, members of the Rocky Mountain Club. The tapes is a rambling log structure named by the Indians "Pahaska" (Long Hair), a nickname for Colonel Cody. Along the upper Greybull River, in the extreme northeast of the State, is a herd of more than 1800 antelope. This herd, said to be the largest in the United States, is increasing under the protection of a cattle corporation known as the Phelps Estate.

Upon its vast domain the refinements of the east mingle with the unchanged wildness of the west. Thousands of game graze within walking distance of rare paintings and tapestries. Here women lay off chaps and spurs for the conventional evening gown and the artist-owner, as diversion from the cow range, paints pastoral pictures sought by connoisseurs; while the dainty antelope feeds upon the tender forage and the deer partakes of unfenced lettuce and peas.

Children in this region take delight in keeping tally of the animals they sight. Deer are easy to find, droves of them frequently coming close to the motor roads. Moose are so little awed by man that they sometimes disregard fences and lunch upon haystacks. Occasionally, even a bear is seen.

The "Buffalo Bill" country has its center in Cody, secure in its isolation two miles beyond the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. This little village, founded by Col. William F. Cody, "Buffalo Bill," after his world travels, as his home town, is encircled in a basin formed by encircling mountains which protect its inhabitants from winter cold. Owing to temperate weather, winter schools have been established here. Two of these mountain schools are conducted by Yale and Princeton graduates, who see in the west an opportunity to instill in boys the qualities of the pioneer.

### NEW MACHINE CUTS THE COST OF PAVING REPAIR 75 PER CENT

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 4.—Paving repair costs are to be reduced 75 per cent by machines adopted by the city public works department, it is announced here by Col. Albert A. Sprague, commissioner.

The machine heats an asphalt pavement in 90 seconds, making possible the accomplishment of four times the result of hand methods. It is a super-heater, using fuel oil. A hood, which seats down close to the pavement, confines and concentrates the flames.

Because of a tieup in the city Government, due to the Democratic convention in New York, Commissioner Sprague has had to get the machines in a round-about manner. Without sanction of the City Council, which is adjourned for the convention, the commissioner lacks authority to buy the machines, which cost \$20,000 each. But he is renting them at \$200 a day. The rental is to go toward the purchase of the machines, so that after 100 days rent is paid, the machines belong to the city.

With a gang of workers repairing 5135 square yards of pavement by hand, the cost is \$2239. In the last 10 days a similar gang working with the machines has repaired 10,972 square yards for \$1066, which is one-fourth the cost per square yard, points out the commissioner.

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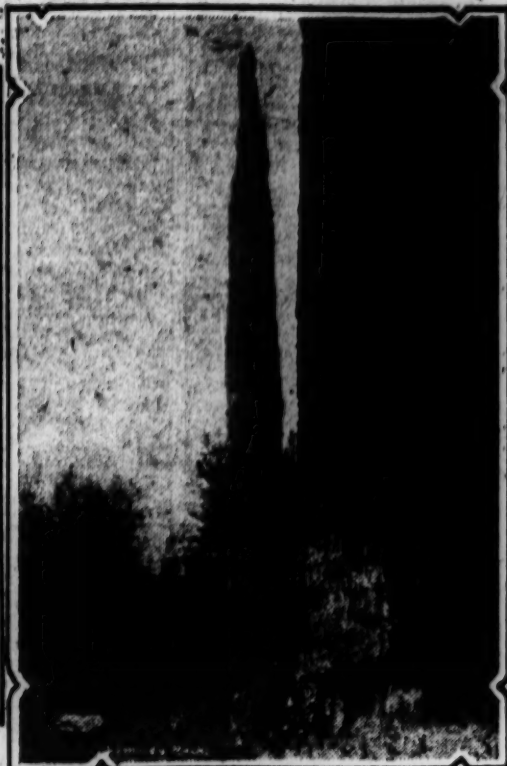
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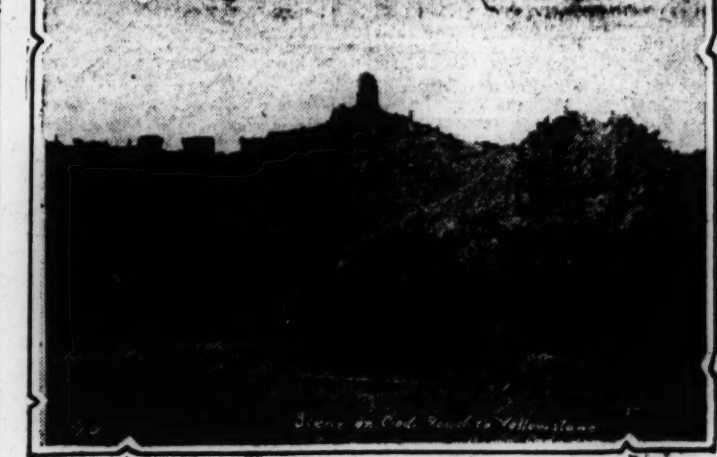
Thirty-Foot Equestrian Memorial to Famous Scout Stands on Windswept Mesa Near Cody

CODY, Wyo., July 4 (Special).—Jane Cody Garlow today at sunset pulled the cord which unveiled the striking equestrian statue erected here as a memorial to her illustrious grandfather, Col. William F. ("Buffalo Bill") Cody. The monument is the work of Mrs. Henry Payne Whitney, sculptor, who a year and a half ago visited the "Buffalo Bill" country. Mrs. Whitney was present with a party from the Old and New Worlds, including Gen. John J. Pershing, John B. Kendrick (D.), Senator from Wyoming, and William B. Ross, Governor.

Crow and Cheyenne Indians took part in the unveiling program, with their songs and dances. Community Boy Scouts also shared in the ceremonies.

This bronze testimony is cast to stand in the plains country which Colonel Cody selected as his home. Throngs of travelers to the Yellowstone Park, before entering Shoshone Forest, the oldest in the United States, will see silhouetted against a Wyoming horizon this bronze symbol.

The statue was modeled from "Smoky," a saddle horse from a strain which was the pride of Colonel Cody in the days when the TE ranch and the range of the TE hills were the nursery for the wild west show horses. "Smoky" was sent by express to Mrs. Whitney's studio in MacDougal Alley, New York, where reels of fast and slow motion pictures were made, so that the figure is an accurate expression of equestrian art. The statue is dynamic, representing the scout in his youthful days, looking westward to his old ranch home. The



Upper Left: Elk in Upper Greybull Country. Upper Right: Chimney Rock, Shoshone Forest. Lower: The Holy City, Shoshone Forest.

position depicts the instant discovery of an Indian trail at a time when white settlers had to be alert.

The finished plinth is a monument in itself, designed by Albert R. Ross, a New York architect, and constructed by Russell Kimball of Cody. It is 15 feet high and 200 feet long, so that base and statue stand 20 feet high on the upper of a series of three natural terraces which drop gradually to the level of the Shoshone River.

While the structure stands on a 100-acre windswept mesa, there is necessarily an artificial element, in that the coral granite was transplanted by a tortuous trip up and down cañons from one side of the Shoshone River

to the other, to a site where it is arranged as it came from the ledge.

To the Sammy Girls of Cody belong the honor of the first contribution to the memorial. The raising of the \$250,000 fund was sponsored by the New York finance committee of the Buffalo Bill American Association.

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### WINNIPEG AGAINST COSTLY EXHIBITION

WINNIPEG, Man., June 30 (Special Correspondence).—The by-law providing for the establishment of an agricultural, industrial or other exhibition in Winnipeg, and involving the creation of a debt of \$750,000, was defeated by the rate-payers of Winnipeg.

The plan submitted to the voters provided for the leasing of a tract of land known as River Park, comprising 129 acres, from the Winnipeg Electric Railway Company for a period of 20 years, with the option of purchasing. The defeat of the by-law is not taken as an indication that the citizens do not favor the revival of the exhibition, but that they were against acquiring any new land when the city already possesses two sites suitable for the project.

**NEW GRAIN OFFICE**  
VANCOUVER, June 21 (Special Correspondence).—The James Stewart Grain Company, of Winnipeg, has opened the first office in this city with power to buy and sell grain. Previous to the opening of this office the grain agencies here have been acting on orders from head offices in San Francisco, Seattle, Montreal, Winnipeg and Calgary.

## SIR ESME HOWARD ON VISIT TO CANADA

British Ambassador Says He Would Welcome a Canadian Representative at Washington

OTTAWA, Ont., July 4 (Special).—"I would welcome a Canadian minister at Washington because for one reason, it would relieve me of a vast amount of work," said Sir Esme Howard, British Ambassador at Washington, when interviewed at Rideau Hall. Sir Esme referred to the coming appointment of Ireland's plenipotentiary and admitted that it would probably not be long before all the British Dominions would have their own diplomatic representatives at Washington.

Such a move, he said, did not signify a desire on Ireland's part for separation, any more than it did on Canada's. If a break should ever occur between Canada and the Mother Country, it would come through the wish of the Canadian people themselves and Great Britain would never lift a finger to prevent it.

Sir Esme trusted that such a contingency would never arise, but that the commonest parts of the Empire, while maintaining their autonomy within the Empire, would grow closer together in the bonds of sentiment and sympathy. "Remember, greater independence involves greater responsibilities," reminded the Ambassador. As it was, Canada was in a unique position to act as an interpreter between the two great English-speaking nations.

Sir Esme thought that the old type of diplomacy had gone forever. The commercial element creeping into it was tending to make it more open and democratic. The people were becoming more and more in control of affairs, international as well as national, and thus hastening the day of world peace.

The Ambassador is here unofficially and is also to visit Montreal.

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|                 |             |                 |
|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|
| Alhambra        | Hollywood   | San Fernando    |
| Altadena        | Kerman      | San Luis Obispo |
| Arroyo Grande   | Long Beach  | San Pedro       |
| Brawley         | Los Angeles | Santa Ana       |
| Calipatria      | Long Beach  | Santa Barbara   |
| Carlsbad        | Los Angeles | Santa Maria     |
| Catalina Island | Los Angeles | Santa Monica    |
| Covina          | Los Angeles | Santa Paula     |
| El Centro       | Oceans Park | Salinas         |
| Exeter          | Orcutt      | Strathmore      |
| Fillmore        | Palmdale    | Tulare          |
| Fresno          | Pasadena    | Venice          |
| Glendale        | Pico Point  | Visalia         |
| Long Beach      | Porterville | Winters         |
| Manhattan       | Redlands    | Wilmington      |
| Huntington Park |             |                 |

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**PACIFIC-SOUTHWEST TRUST BANK**  
**FIRST SECURITIES COMPANY**  
Under one ownership and management  
Los Angeles, California

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26 new markets opened to date  
53 more leases signed for new buildings  
This represents \$4,500,000 invested in the southland

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LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

## AMERICAN WOMEN WIN IN DOUBLES

Miss Kathleen McKane Wins  
Wimbledon Singles by De-  
feating Miss Wills

WIMBLEDON, Eng., July 5 (AP)—Miss Helen Wills and Mrs. G. W. Whitman, United States, won the championship in the women's doubles of the Wimbledon lawn tennis tournament today, defeating the English pair, Miss Kathleen McKane and Mrs. B. C. Covell, in the final match, 6-4, 6-4.

Jeane Borotra, the French star, won the championship in the men's singles defeating her compatriot, Rene Lacoste, 6-1, 6-3, 6-4.

Miss Wills was defeated yesterday in the singles final by Miss McKane, 4-6, 6-4, 6-4.

By defeating Miss Wills in a three-set match in which the honors were almost evenly divided, Miss McKane attained the title which Miss Suzanne Lenglen of France, who became the champion of the world since the war.

The slight advantage which the English girl held over her American rival was in more effective stroking from close to the net. It was this that enabled her to win the championship. The real margin between the two players seemed to lie in the fact that Miss McKane was audacious, while Miss Wills was cautious.

From first to last, the pace was tremendously keen. Miss Wills was far speedier both with racket and foot than she had been in any previous appearance in Great Britain, but she was not as quick-limbed as the slimmer-built Miss McKane, who, because Miss Wills had held her at the net, was able to pick up many of the American's volleys. The English girl usually put points in her favor early, but she was not so sure of her hand when she caught it near the net.

From back court to midcourt there was little to choose between the two players. Both were hard on the ball, and the duel varying from backhand to forehand, with each chasing the other unceasingly. Both were obviously strong in the backhand, but Miss McKane was more accurate in her strokes, often sending sizzling placements past each other's reach. Each at times received brilliant shots which seemed impossible to reach, keeping the crowd in a constant state of excitement.

Miss Wills, during the first set and the early part of the second, was near the peak of her best game, giving British tennis enthusiasts a chance for the first time to see a real American woman champion.

When it seemed that Miss Wills had the second set in hand at 4-1 and was likely to win the match and the championship, Miss McKane began taking chances, having to gain by it and little to lose. Her audacity was supported by the sureness of the timing of all her strokes and she ran off with the set in a grand display of tennis, most of which found their marks or else involved errors on the part of her opponent.

Almost every volley due in the latter part of the second set—when the British girl was won by Miss McKane. In the last game of the last set, Miss McKane was leading 5-4, one of Miss Wills drives hit the back line, raising some dust; but it was called out. It seemed to surprise her, making her score 30 all. Miss McKane then passed her to get within the match point when she captured a momentary lead when one of Miss Wills' forehand drives came into the net at the top of the net and fell back into her own court.

The American girl entered wearing a light yellow dress and a white hat. Miss Wills wore her own original type of eyeshade, while Miss McKane wore a blue bandana.

R. N. Williams, brother of W. Washburn, the American pair, entered the final of the men's doubles today by defeating Randolph Lycett and L. A. Godfrey, England, in the semifinals. The Americans were leading two sets to one and the score 7-7 in the fourth set when Lycett was forced to retire with his partner. The match was therefore awarded to Williams and Washburn, who advanced to the final.

In the other semifinal match Vincent Richards and F. T. Hunter, America, defeated Louis Bay and P. B. Spence, South Africa, 6-4, 6-4, 6-2. This will make the final in the men's doubles an all-American affair, with Williams and Washburn opposing Richards and Hunter.

Raymond, limping throughout the match, was unable to meet the pace set by the Americans. Richards and Hunter, the finest tennis he has displayed on this side of the Atlantic since his match with W. M. Johnston last year.

In the semifinals of the mixed doubles L. A. Godfrey and Mrs. Shepherd-Barron defeated Max Woosnam and Mrs. Phyllis Covell, 6-4, 6-4, 6-4.

The weather today was quite hot and windy. During the first match, Queen Mary and the Duke and Duchess of York had Lord Balfour with them in the royal box. The British royal party was joined later by ex-King Manuel and former Queen Mother Amalie of Portugal.

## Argentina Defeats Spanish Team, 16 to 0

By The Associated Press  
St. Cloud, France, July 4  
UNDER a downpour of rain and on a field covered by pools of water, the Olympic polo team of Argentina, which overcame the defeat of the Spanish team by 16 goals to 1 in the fourth match of Olympic competition.

## Nurmi's Marks for Four Runs Accepted

International Amateur Athletic  
Federation Approves Records

PARIS, July 4 (AP)—Four world's records at distances of one mile, three miles, 1500 meters, and 5000 meters, made by Paavo Nurmi, brilliant Finnish runner, are expected to be one of the brightest Olympic stars, were officially accepted today by the congress of the International Amateur Athletic Federation.

While gaining this remarkable distinction, however, one of Nurmi's previous records for the 10,000 meters—has been displaced by a new mark set by a fellow countryman. This was the time of 30m. 35.4 made last May in Finland by William Rittola, present American distance champion who returned to help his native land in the Olympic team.

Nurmi's four new marks were one mile in 4m. 10.4s., 1500 meters in 3m. 58.6s., three miles in 14m. 11.2s., and 5000 meters in 16m. 58.2s. He also holds world records for the 2000 meters, 3000 meters and six miles.

Since the last meeting of the congress of the International Amateur Athletic Federation, Nurmi lowered the 1500-meter mark twice, his latest record and the one accepted having been made at the Finnish Olympic trials a few weeks ago. Nearly a year ago he ran the distance in 3m. 53s., to beat the former official mark of 3m. 54.7s. made by Zander of Sweden in 1917.

Nurmi's great record also was made in the United States for many years, last lowered to 4m. 12.5s. by N. S. Taber in 1915 at the Harvard Stadium. The New York Times reported that he had lowered the record in 1917, beating the official mark of 3m. 54.7s. made by Zander of Sweden in 1917.

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The plan to take slow-moving pictures of the finishes of track races in the Olympic Games, which was recommended by several American officials, was abandoned as impractical. A proposal to restore the Greek style of the running, which was rejected, was supported by the sureness of the timing of all her strokes and she ran off with the set in a grand display of tennis, most of which found their marks or else involved errors on the part of her opponent.

Almost every volley due in the latter part of the second set—when the British girl was won by Miss McKane. In the last game of the last set, Miss McKane was leading 5-4, one of Miss Wills drives hit the back line, raising some dust; but it was called out. It seemed to surprise her, making her score 30 all. Miss McKane then passed her to get within the match point when she captured a momentary lead when one of Miss Wills' forehand drives came into the net at the top of the net and fell back into her own court.

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## LEANDER EIGHT WINS AT HENLEY

Crew, Stroked by an American  
Student, Captures Grand  
Challenge Cup

HENLEY-ON-THAMES, Eng., July 5 (AP)—The Leander eight, stroked by W. P. Mellen, American student at Oxford, won the grand challenge cup of the Henley regatta today, defeating Jesus College, Cambridge, in the final heat, by six feet.

The diamond sculls were won by J. Bevenford, Jr., a winner in 1922. He was defeated by W. M. Hoover, the American oarsman, in 1922 and failed last year to get to the finals. He had an easy victory today over K. N. Craig of Pembroke College, Cambridge.

## Western Tennis in Semifinal Round

Chapin Meets Tilden Again—  
Norton Is Defeated

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 5 (Special)—With a new angle injected into the tennis match, the American championships as the result of the defeat yesterday of E. C. Norton, South Africa, by John Hennessey, Indian-American, began today. Hennessey was to play G. L. Patterson, captain of the Australian Davis Cup team, while W. T. Tilden 24, of Philadelphia, was to play A. H. Chapin, Jr., of Hyannis, Mass. Chapin has twice forced Tilden to five-set matches this year.

These semifinals of the doubles appeared no less interesting than the singles. The Chapin-Hennessey team was to meet G. M. Lott Jr. and A. B. Graven of Chicago, former tennis star and captain at Oxford University, in one match, and Tilden and A. L. Weiner were to play Patterson and R. E. Schlesinger, the Australian team, in the other.

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## FIGURES SHOW A DECREASE IN CALIBRE OF BIG TEN BASEBALL

Batting as a Whole Declined From Last Year's Average  
of .243 to .237

INTERCOLLEGIATE CONFERENCE  
BASEBALL  
FINAL STANDINGS

Team W. L. P.C.  
Michigan..... 5 2 .800  
Ohio State..... 4 3 .571  
Minnesota..... 3 4 .429  
Purdue..... 2 5 .286  
Illinois..... 1 6 .143  
Indiana..... 0 7 .000  
Northwestern..... 0 8 .000  
Chicago..... 0 10 .000

Working as a whole declined from an average of .243 to .237. This occurred in the face of the fact that the batting averages of the players were not as good as last year's. In 49 games the players went to bat 3328 times for 511 runs and 730 hits. A year ago, in 50 games, they batted 3467 times, scored 565 runs and 845 hits.

In tying Michigan for the title, Ohio State displayed a combination of hitting and pitching that was more effective than that of Ohio. In fielding the Wolverines averaged 9.66, while the Buckeyes averaged 9.00. Ohio's H. H. Workman '24 and L. J. Miller '26 shared the pitching laurels, each winning 4 and losing 1, while Workman pitched the tie game.

Workman recorded 20 strikeouts, two more than Miller; but the latter allowed only 19 hits while 45 were made against Workman. From his delivery 15 runs were scored; from Workman's 23. Miller gave nine bases on balls; Workman gave none. The Wolverines made one pitch to approach the records of these players. He was P. W. Jablonowski '26, but two of his games were straight Northeastern, which proved especially weak. Jablonowski pitched 23 games, 27 strikeouts, gave 15 bases on balls, 26 hits and only 8 runs.

The low run record shows the tight play developed by Coach L. J. Miller. L. W. St. John's nine in the 1923 record, which was reduced to .232 this season, in batting standing. The third to first Purdue University, which led a year ago with .313, dropped to fourth with .251, and Michigan which was second with .270, dropped to fifth with .237. Ohio State with 83 runs topped the league, showing an increase of 23 runs over a year ago; but it scored only 23 runs in its last game.

The two high men of the Conference, Pitcher Miller and C. D. Cameron '25, shortstop. In 41 at bats, Cameron averaged .229, while Miller's batting average was .237. Miller pitched 23 games, 27 strikeouts, gave 15 bases on balls, 26 hits and only 8 runs.

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## Holland May Forgo Holding 1928 Olympics

By The Associated Press  
Paris, July 5

HOLLAND may decide to forgo the chance of staging the 1928 Olympic Games, and the ninth modern revival of the games may be held in the United States after all. It is reported in Olympic circles that Holland, sensing the magnitude of the preparations necessary to run off the Olympic events, would not be averse to giving up its turn, in which case the games would be held in Los Angeles. It is understood the question will be brought up at a meeting of the International Olympic Committee, to be held immediately after the competition in athletics.

Holland's seat in this committee is now vacant. The Dutch member will be elected this month, and it is expected in Olympic circles here he will announce that Holland believes itself insufficiently equipped to run the games four years hence, and the American delegation will then ask for them in behalf of Los Angeles.

Leading home-run hitters were R. A. Eklund '25 of Minnesota, Blott of Michigan, H. P. Ware '26 of Purdue, Roettger of Illinois, P. F. Fargal '24 of Chicago, F. L. Poepel '24 of Iowa and L. R. Walther '25 of Ohio State, with two each. The best record for triples was four by Arthur H. Hennessey '24 of Northwestern. He pitched 73½ innings, struck out 41 batters, gave 31 bases on balls, 19 hits and 43 runs to the 296 who opposed him.

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## ONLY CANADIANS REMAIN IN FINAL

Somerville Faces F. Thompson  
Today for Amateur  
Golf Honors

TORONTO, Ont., July 5 (Special)—The final round today in the Canadian amateur golf championship tournament will be a strictly Canadian affair. C. R. Somerville of London continued his undefeated playing against favorites yesterday, when he defeated Lauren Upson of Sacramento, Calif., the only player from the United States to reach the semifinals this year, and will meet Frank Thompson of Mississauga, champion in 1921, in the final round.

Only once before in the 25 years of competition has a player from other than a Canadian club reached the semifinals. L. B. Bredin of Detroit, advancing to this round in 1921, was prevented from going further. Upson was an unknown here, but he sprang into prominence on Monday when he made a 75 in the first 18 holes of the qualifying round and tied for second place with two others with 155, one behind the winner of the medal, W. J. Thompson, champion in 1922.

In the morning round he came up to expectations, going in at 34 and being 3 up at the end of the eighteenth hole. He won the second and third holes, both with birdies, but Somerville won the match by winning the fifth and sixth, the former in par and the latter with a birdie 2. Upson immediately regained the lead, taking the seventh and eighth, the latter in par and the former by halving the ninth made the turn 2 up. Two par 4s at the tenth and eleventh gave him a lead of 4, but he lost one at the short thirteenth when he was out of trouble, but he made amends by taking the fourteenth. Somerville cut the lead at the sixteenth after throwing away a good chance, but he won the match by winning the fifteenth and sixteenth, the former in par and the latter with a birdie 2. Upson immediately regained the lead, taking the seventh and eighth, the latter in par and the former by halving the ninth made the turn 2 up. Two par 4s at the tenth and eleventh gave him a lead of 4, but he lost one at the short thirteenth when he was out of trouble, but he made amends by taking the fourteenth. Somerville cut the lead at the sixteenth after throwing away a good chance, but he won the match by winning the fifteenth and sixteenth, the former in par and the latter with a birdie 2. Upson immediately regained the lead, taking the seventh and eighth, the latter in par and the former by halving the ninth made the turn 2 up. Two par

## Provincetown Antiques Now Go to New Museum, Not the Dump

Provincetown Special Correspondence  
THANKS to the energy and initiative of a handful of women, Provincetown now has, for the first time, something which has long been needed—an historical museum. The old Benjamin Lancy mansion on Commercial Street has been purchased and 10 of its rooms filled with well-ordered collections of local relics and records. It has recently been opened to the public.

The thing has happened as if by magic. Last autumn, when the summer colonists left, there was hardly even talk of it. Now, a few months later, it is accomplished. No mere nucleus for future collections, but a creditable building with numerous interesting displays.

The story of how it happened begins in 1910, when three women—Mrs. Gertrude De Wager, Mrs. Grace L. F. Hall and Mrs. Mary Sparrow—met in the First Parsonage, up on the hill, and formed themselves into the Research Club, with four other charter members added. Their object was to gather and preserve local stories, traditions and history, the word-of-mouth stuff which is so valuable and so fleeting. They read papers at their meetings, but not the usual cut-and-dried ones—these were all first-hand research into events of the past. The material was carefully written down, and after each meeting the papers were printed in the local journal and the clippings preserved in a scrap-book. Some day, they promise, this scrap-book is to be published.

For some time the members have been disturbed at the way outsiders were getting possession of antiques which were really a part of the history of the place and should have remained there. But not only were the owners of these treasures selling them, but in their ignorance of values were even throwing them away as they passed the period of usefulness. Impetuous artists of the colony have been heard to boast that they got the antiques for their studios from the town dump. An ingenious child was even heard to prattle, "Why, yes, Daddy got all our furniture off the dump—and some of it was real old, too!"

**A Mansion, Not a Cottage**  
Last autumn the 24 members of the Research Club got together and decided to put a stop to this exodus of antiques from the town, and to try and bring together as many as they could of those which were left. The first thing was to buy a house to keep them in. Their ideal was a typical little story-and-a-half Provincetown dwelling, of the sort which brought the delight of artists and of home-loving women for a generation. But fortunately, there were none of these available; I say fortunately, because while at that time the club had only a small show case of antiques, no house of that size could possibly have been purchased. The solution, let alone given it the room which it will need to grow in.

On the main street, which winds so picturesquely, but so irritatingly to the motorist, along the waterfront, there has stood for 50 years a tall, dark, French-roofed mansion house, painted brown and topped with a cupola. It is a relic of the half-century—age—not beautiful, but good. Well built, sturdy, dignified, with large, high-ceilinged rooms, ideally suited to purposes of display, it serves the purpose of the museum far better than would the cramped quarters of a more picturesque cottage.

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say, "He was one of my ancestors—the richest man in the town, for he had silver spoons on his table, and silver buckles on his shoes! I've heard my grandmother tell about him!"

It is as if a lot of friendly families had pooled their treasures for safe keeping and also for the pleasure of anybody else who might be interested. On the right as one enters the house is the main room—a long room, probably once the double parlors of the mansion. In it are trophies of the

town's long and vigorous past as a maritime center. A complete whaling outfit—harpoons, whaling gun and all—hangs on the farther wall. In a long showcase are quantities of objects on which sailors spent their spare hours at sea—carved bits of bone or ivory, wooden boxes, buxins. In the bay window, a small, seaworn gun.

Donald McMillan, the Arctic explorer, came from here, as did also one of his seamen, and there is a trophy of their daring in the form of a long Eskimo kayak, given by the seaman. Of course there are ship models, too, the beginnings of what should be an interesting collection, for many are owned in the town, and a number of ship paintings.

**Glass, China and Shells**  
Across the hall, to the left, is the glass and china room, with a beehive plate of Sandwich glass among its treasures. Beyond is a series of smaller rooms devoted to Indian relics of earliest days, and to Oriental pottery and lacquers brought home from China and Japan by roving sea captains of long ago. In the shell room is to be set up the collection which J. Henry Blake, a former resident of the town who is now in charge of the department of shells in the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard, has given to the Historical Museum.

Upstairs the book room contains many volumes and manuscripts of significance—such as the old Bible, dated 1690, which was rescued from the British frigate Somerset when she went ashore here 150 years ago; books owned and autographed by John Hancock; a deed signed by the first white child, Peregrine White; many others.

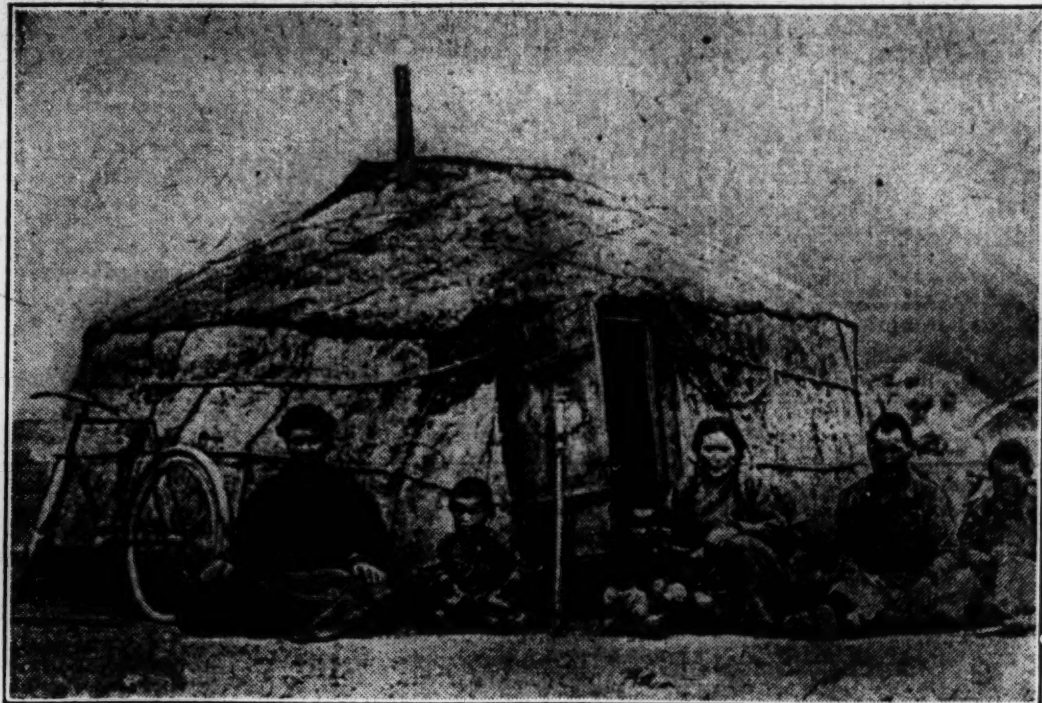
Opposite is the war room, with relics of all American wars, from a gun of the Somerset to the local roll of honor in the World War. A costume room has its walls lined with the robes and headgear of past generations; the handicrafts of our foremothers fill another room near by with fine embroideries, shell work, wax flowers and patchwork quilts. Off in a corner is the toy room, with a big case full of dolls, and diminutive furniture, along with a variety of other toys which generations have played with.

**The Pioneer Furniture**  
On the third floor is the room devoted to pioneer furniture, in some respects the most interesting in the house. Chairs, tables and kitchen utensils, made of the native wood which the first settlers found growing round about when they came there—trees that are no more known on the Cape, or only in dwarfish specimens; an old wooden piggin, like a brick with an upright handle; a wooden water pitcher, with a cleverly shaped handle, and bound about with hoops like a cask; a wooden Pembroke bowl; most curious of all, a

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thumbscrew from the dame school, carved in the shape of a head. In the basement of the house, which is a full story high, is the rest room, for the use of guests. This is spacious and delightfully furnished with old mahogany and a corner cupboard of old china. There is also a large and well-appointed kitchen on this floor. This will be made use of in the law party to be given in July for the purpose of adding to the house fund—for the club has still a long way to go before it can hope to clear itself of the very righteous debt which it has taken upon itself.

The president of the club is Mrs. Anna M. Young; fund treasurer, Mrs. Nellie N. Law; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Carrie C. Small.



The Bicycle Marks the Passing of the Centuries Since Kublai Khan

## Two Sandpipers Take a Swim

Detroit Special Correspondence  
ALTHOUGH the webbed feet of the least sandpiper, known variously as tip-up or teeter-bird, seemingly corroborate students of bird life in the belief that the sandpiper never swims, observation of a sandpiper family at one of the lakes in Livingston County, Michigan, upsets this theory completely. The least sandpiper—the very least sandpiper, say a week or 10 days old—can, and under certain circumstances, does swim.

We watched two of them cross a 30-foot neck of quiet water. Although obviously reluctant to enter water, both were deliberate enough, once in, anxious notes from the mother bird fitting about the shore at our approach, betrayed the presence of her young. Treading cautiously lest they be stepped on in the leaves, we crept toward the shore. The excited "tee-tee" of the parent bird confirmed our hopes. On a low rise, perhaps 15 feet from the water, we stood still, peering intently at the narrow sand strip along the water's edge.

Not one, but two baby sandpipers soon appeared. They were running toward each other at the very margin of the water. Their eccentric gait already developed, they would take a few running steps and then pause to teeter before proceeding. Chancing once to teeter thus just as they neared one another, they produced the effect of saluting.

**Tan Balls on Pink Stilts**  
But never did they stop in passing. For 15 minutes they maintained their patrol, traversing a strip 40 or 50 feet long, and then turning back. Neither young bird was more than two inches long from beak to tail tip. Balls of dull tan fluff atop pink stilts, they would have escaped unseen but for their mother.

From their subsequent conduct it appeared that their mother was exhorting them to come to her. But the neck of deep water across which she had alighted stretched so far inland that this was patently impossible, save by swimming. She had settled on the bank, perhaps 30 feet

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## A Collapsible Home in the Gobi Desert

A PICTURE of the Mongols and their abode of Genghis Khan's time 700 years ago would look very much like one of the Mongols and their abode of today, for although their status among the nations of the world has undergone a great change since the passing of Genghis and his grandson, Kublai Khan, their dress and habits have remained the same.

Nor has the progressivism of the western world affected the Mongol's pastoral and nomadic mode of living any more than it has influenced his style of dress or the architecture of his abode. He still tends his herds of cattle, Mongolian ponies, Bactrian camels and fat-tail sheep, moving his portable residence (best known by the Russian word "yurt," but called ger by the Mongols) from place to place in accordance with grazing conditions. The yurt consists of a lattice framework, overlaid with felt, which is held in place with ropes or strips of hide, and has only one room, which serves as living room, dining room, bedroom and kitchen for the entire family. It can be set up or taken down and loaded on a native two-wheeled cart (called treaga) in about 30 minutes.

Mongolia is, by common usage, divided into two political and administrative areas; that part lying north of the Gobi desert being known as Outer Mongolia and the district south of the desert being known as Inner Mongolia. The political prominence of Mongolia during the last few years has had reference to Outer Mongolia only. The Bolsheviks, partly by diplomacy, and partly by force, concluded an agreement with the Khutuktu (spiritual leader) and the native princes of Outer Mongolia in 1921, which guaranteed the Mongols freedom from Chinese suzerainty and this agreement has since been the subject of numerous fruitless conferences between the Chinese and Bolsheviks.

The desert of Gobi occupies approximately one-third of Mongolia and is general is sterile, but to the east and south are good grazing and farming lands, and to the north grazing lands and mountain ranges containing minerals of many kinds, as well as boundless forests, so that at some future day Mongolia will doubtless make large contributions to the welfare of mankind, even as Genghis contributed to its destruction.

**Sticks and Twigs, Precious in France**  
WHERE every stick and twig has a fuel value, as here in France, tree trimming takes on a serious character. Outside the peasants' cottages one sees stacks of tiny twigs, bound together in small bundles, often piled to the roof, as one sees cordwood stacked in America.

In February and March the trimming takes place. Last year's growth is cut back to the large branches and trunk of the trees, giving them often the look of a row of telegraph poles, or high posts, bordering the road. When they allow the luxury of a shaded road all the branches are cut severely from the side of the trees facing the fields, and the arching branches trained over the roadway. Again, in a garden, where the French love to sit and have their meals in summer, the trees are trimmed so that no branches grow vertically.

In Normandy they have a curious way of trimming their trees, so that they look like hedges on stilts. They are planted so closely together that the branches growing parallel to the road meet from tree to tree, and are cut squarely up the sides and across the top, so that they form a wall of green, two to three feet above the ground, from eight to ten feet high, above the trunk, which grows bare to a height perhaps 15 feet before the green begins.

All of these trimmings are saved, to the tiniest twig, the larger ones cut in short lengths, and the small ones tied into bundles. No burning of brush here! And in the autumn no bonfires of leaves. They are carefully swept into bags and used first for cattle bedding, then for fertilizing fields.

The ornamental training of fruit trees never fails to fascinate, although it looks rather artificial. Vegetable gardens are bordered by wire fences, on which are trained pump, pear, peach and apple trees at equal distances. No branches are allowed to grow at right angles to the fence, and the ones growing with it are trimmed into even curves and angles, with perfect symmetry. Vines also are trained so as to border second-story windows, or to grow straight across an entire house, forming a green band. They particularly love to train wisteria, so that in spring a delicate fringe of lavender falls in an even band across the front of a white plaster house, sometimes the house will be the soft salmon-pink that the Basque peasants love.

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## London Impressions

Happy Hampstead  
By HENRY STACE

THREE times every spring and summer there comes a day in London when the crowds in the streets remind you of the confused hurrying to and fro of the suddenly revealed swarms in an ants' nest which has been laid open with the spade. The orderly business of everyday life has been broken off, work has ceased, habits have been abandoned, and wherever you go you gain the impression that the crowds you meet are composed of people who have wandered out of their accustomed surroundings. It is Bank Holiday, and, though there must actually be fewer people in London than usual because of the immense numbers who have gone out of town by road and rail, the crowds seem denser, especially in the outer regions, for if the weather is reasonably fine, everyone is out of doors.

On such occasions people are guided by instinct, and the root idea of Bank Holiday makers is to break completely for a day or two with their ordinary routine. In obedience to that impulse people make for some neighborhood never visited at other times, and wherever you go you find swarms of people who visibly do not belong to their surroundings. Exactly how they betray the fact it is hard to say. Differences of dress and manner are very slight, but every district of London has its peculiar types, and for all the going to and fro on business and pleasure Londoners really wander little outside their regular haunts. You rarely see the Piccadilly type in Oxford Street, and the Strand, the City, Whitechapel, Dockland, the various suburbs, all have their characteristic populations. But on Bank Holiday, which is above all the poor man's holiday, people go astray. The rich and the well-to-do are hardly to be seen, and the miles of poor streets disgorge their millions and send them wandering over districts where they are unknown. You may find parties from the Docks in some remote western suburb, and in a quiet street of Mayfair, lined with the imposing mansions of the by midday the streets are littered like a battlefield. They are good-natured, and kindly, but they are incurably careless folk. They even leave their children about, and the chief business of the police is to rescue wandering infants whose parents have mislaid them, and take them to the collecting station and make the happy till their parents come to claim them.

Nothing is more difficult than to persuade English folk to adopt new habits, however desirable in theory. But they have seized upon the bank holiday habit, and made it their own. It is among the most firmly rooted of British institutions, yet it is quite a recent one, the invention of Sir John Lubbock, afterward Lord Avebury, a banker who was also an authority on the habits of ants and bees.

"Roaring" is the appropriate word, because all over the Heath the din never ceases from early morning until midnight. It is the loudest of all at the summit of the Heath, around the modern inn which occupies the site of the old Jack Straw's Castle. There is a small, shallow pond here, and by the afternoon it is so crowded with bare-legged and mostly ragged boys that little of the surface of the water is visible. A few have little boats, which there is not room to sail, but most seem to find their pleasure in the mere fact of being in the water, or in grubbing with their hands in the mud. You get the impression that every one of these hundreds of boys is yelling without pause. The paved banks and the roadway which surround the pond are so crowded that movement is

nearly impossible. At every few yards as you push your way through the crowds you come upon hawkers selling fruit, nuts, sweets, ice-creams, paper jockey-caps and rubbish of every description, all of them hawling their wares ceaselessly in the hoarse tones of the coster. Stout, perspiring women are shouting to their children or their friends; hundreds of human voices fill the air, and the din is so great that the horn of a motor car, picking its way cautiously and constantly brought to a stop, is unheard till it is within a few feet of you, and the brass band of a Salvation Army meeting which is being held on a corner becomes audible only because it brings a rhythmic throb into the disorganized babel of sound.

It is a scene which a modern Frith might paint. If you disengage yourself from the throng and scramble down the steep slope, past the brick walls of what used to be the village pound, you can look across a mile or so of grassy foreground, thickly scattered with family groups, to where London lies in the distance, its spires and chimneys rising out of a faint blue haze; you get a sense of its immensity, and an impression that it must have ejected the whole of its population onto the Heath.

To wander among the people here is to gain a revelation, not easily attainable otherwise, of their intimate habits. There are thousands of family parties dotted about on the grass. Almost all belong to the classes which have no recognized code of manners. That they have a good deal of natural courtesy is shown by the fact that in these enormous throngs, jostling and mingling in each other's way, there is almost no quarrelling or trouble of any kind. But they are perfectly free from notions of what is or is not conventionally correct. They sit and sprawl on the grass in abandoned attitudes, discard their hats and outer clothing if the weather is warm, and gossip, sing, eat and sleep with complete indifference to publicity. They strew their belongings everywhere, and the grass is covered with a litter of paper, boxes, bags, tins, bottles, and broken food. They leave all this behind them when they go home, and by midday the streets are littered like a battlefield. They are good-natured, and kindly, but they are incurably careless folk. They even leave their children about, and the chief business of the police is to rescue wandering infants whose parents have mislaid them, and take them to the collecting station and make the happy till their parents come to claim them.

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## Results of The Christian Science Monitor Survey on Prohibition

The Monitor was desirous of knowing the attitude of the best element in American citizenship regarding Prohibition and its enforcement. To this end it asked the views of the heads of organizations representing fully 13,500,000 Americans.

Replies indicate that instead of the threatened collapse of the dry sentiment that made the Eighteenth Amendment possible in the face of tremendous opposition, the prohibition forces are stronger now than ever before.

The Christian Science Monitor has published a booklet entitled, "Prohibition Is Here to Stay," which contains detailed reports from the various organizations that were included in the Survey, also a summing up of the fruits of four years of Prohibition.

We will be glad to mail this booklet to anyone who is interested. Organizations or individuals desiring copies of this booklet may obtain any number desired

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## THE RADIO PAGE

BROWNING URGES TAPPING COIL  
AT 14TH TURN IN HIS CIRCUITInventor of Regenerator Gives Results of Experiments  
in Receiving Low Wavelength Radiocasts

By G. H. BROWNING

Considerable experimenting has been done since my last article with the receiver using the Browning-Drake regenerator which was described in a series of exclusive articles starting June 7 in this newspaper. The latest work has been on the problem of antenna and their varying capacities. Long antennas and antennas whose capacities are large due to the proximity of buildings, trees, etc., have been used with the result that it is sometimes found necessary to make an adjustment on the antenna tuning coil so that the lower wavelengths may be reached.

This is accomplished by connecting the antenna leading to some point on the input tuning coil, for instance the fourteenth turn from the side connected to the ground. The method of making this change is shown in the accompanying diagram. Different situations demand different treatment, and the following procedure is recommended in solving this problem.

If you are using a long antenna and

find that you cannot tune down to 250 meters or a station in that vicinity, try connecting the antenna to the fourteenth turn as mentioned above. Other turns may then be tried until the best point is found for your particular condition and the results achieved will amply repay you for your effort.

The set may be used with a loop by disconnecting the first coil and connecting a loop in its place. The ground and antenna leads, of course, are then dispensed with. Fairly good results have been accomplished with a loop on this set, although a ground and antenna are recommended for real "DX" work.

Although mentioned in the story describing the Browning circuit, the bypass condenser was not shown in the circuit diagram. For those who do not know the customary use of a bypass condenser in a regenerative circuit, this condenser should go across the phone terminals. This is most important if proper regeneration is to be obtained. Another point that has been

brought out in recent construction of this set is that the audio frequency stages are likely to howl. Reversing the leads to the primaries of the transformers and putting by-pass condensers across the secondary terminals will remedy this condition.

For some unforeseen reason, the convention was cut short last night and we were able to hear several distant stations. A Browning receiver had just been completed and we wanted to see if it would pull through the unfavorable conditions we have had lately. It did. We had WTAM on the speaker, and even on the detector tube alone could hear it several feet from the horn. Chicago came through nicely except for the static. It was a relief from the steady convention service we have been hearing.—Ed.

## Question Box

119. I am a user of a simple crystal receiving set which answers admirably for local reception. When running a telephone lead from one room to another I find it has to pass an electric lighting main supplying current for the house, consequently the reception is completely fogged by a very loud hum. The current from the generating station is alternating current. What is the cause of this disturbance? What satisfactory steps can be taken for its removal?

R. G. G. London.

(Ans.) The line running past the power main is evidently the lead-in to your crystal set and being in inductive relation to the electric lighting main, it picks up the hum, ordinarily called in the United States a 60 cycle hum, although in some parts of the world it may be different. The only satisfactory way to eliminate this is to take your lead-in from some other point in the house. Again the hum may be caused by your antenna running parallel to a power line whereupon the same effect will be noticed. Keep all your leads as far away from power lines as possible and also at right angles to them. If possible, the lead-in that might be tried is to run a dummy lead wire parallel to your present lead-in, only having it connected to the source of trouble. That is, first is the power line, then the dummy lead-in and then the regular lead-in. This dummy lead-in should now be grounded, and will then pick up the hum and ground it before it reaches your regular antenna line.

120. I am very much interested in the regenerator and wish you would publish a close-up picture of the back of this set. The picture you have of the other side view is very good, but I cannot tell exact position of all the parts, especially coil L<sub>2</sub> and the regenerator. Is the neutralizing capacity supported? Can I use 281 tubes in this set with any satisfaction?

H. W. Independence, Mo.

(Ans.) We plan to publish several new photographs of the Browning set made up by a Boston radio constructor during the coming week. These will show clearly the various positions of all the parts. A neutralizing condenser is mounted in any manner that is considered good practice by the constructor. As to tubes, see question No. 118, published July 2.

Following artists: Florence Morris, soprano; Geraldine Lacey, accompanist. WLAC, Cutting-Washington Co., St. Paul, Minn. (417 Meters)

11:35 p.m.—Post Card Club.

7:30 p.m.—Business messages.

8:15 p.m.—Musical Band concert directed from Lake Harriet, Minneapolis, under direction of Engelbert Koegen.

9:15 p.m.—Dance program by George Osborn's orchestra; Mrs. George Palmer, soprano; Mrs. Russell Sabor, accompanist.

8:30 p.m.—Recital by Comfort's Philharmonic Orchestra.

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## Young Britons Preparing to Rule the Air Waves



ENGLISH SCHOOLBOYS, LIKE THEIR AMERICAN COUSINS, MAKE THEIR OWN

RADIOCASTING IN HUNGARY  
AWAITS FULL REGULATIONSPublic Interest Increasing, but Activity Necessarily Remains  
in Early Stages of Development

BUDAPEST, June 14 (Special Correspondence)—Public interest in radio-casting is constantly increasing in Hungary, but radio activity still remains in the early stages of development awaiting the passing in Parliament of certain measures regulating the general use of this latest means of public communication.

Here Miklos Kozma, formerly adjutant to Admiral Horthy, the Hungarian President, and now Director of the semi-official Hungarian Telegraphic Agency, reviewed the situation for the representative of The Christian Science Monitor. He said: "It was about three to four months ago that the Hungarian public first became actually enthusiastic about radio-casting, and the newspapers have been continually publishing long articles on the subject. Unfortunately, just at present, our instruments are

Little Man With Big Voice  
Radiocasts Far From 'Mike'

By The Associated Press

New York, July 3

RADIO fans, of course, have no way of knowing it, but the twin-six voice which has started off the ballots at the Democratic national convention with the familiar "Alabama casts 44 votes for Underwood," comes from one of the smallest men in the convention.

Gov. W. W. Brandon, slightly over five feet and of light-weight proportions, has won fame in the convention by virtue of his high-powered voice—the only one in the convention which goes through the radio microphones without being relayed at the speakers' stand.

graphs of the bill relate to radio and radio-casting; the chief point of interest is that all private senders are to be required to have state permits, and it is added that in the enforcement of the paragraphs concerning radio, it will be necessary for the authorities to retain the right to search premises.

The corresponding was also informed from other sources that ministerial regulations on radio-casting are expected shortly. In such regulations, it is reported that the announcement will be made that a certain old law, Number XXXI, of 1888, is to be revived to cover the situation at least temporarily. The paragraph in the law referring to "electric signals" is to be employed for radio-casting. It is further predicted that the state post office will alone be able to authorize the erection of receiving stations.

On Jan. 20, 1924, an inquiry in Parliament on the bill relating to the telegraph service began and discussions still continue. Certain para-

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Our country has been, for some years in radio connection with the other foreign countries, with the exception of America and the Far East; but, as the postal service here is a state monopoly, the efforts of some private companies to deliver a part of the service were unsuccessful.

This postal service, however, has to its credit the fact that the French authorities consider the Paris-Budapest connection about the best in Europe.

Since the "Csepe" radio station was found unsuited for the growth of radio-casting, building was commenced some three years ago on the large Szekesfevar station. This is expected to be opened for public service in a few weeks.

Herr Kozma explained that a radio-casting concession is about to be granted, and he said that the lines upon which it would be given will be the following:

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## MUSIC OF THE WORLD

## The Prague International Festival

By PAUL BECHERT

THE choice of works which the jury had made for the Prague and Salzburg festivals has, in the nature of things, not found unanimous approval, in fact has met with outspoken opposition from many quarters. It must be indeed a difficult task to compile a comparatively small number of programs so as to comprise representative compositions from a dozen or more countries. Furthermore, the principal aim of the International Society for Contemporary Music is to further music which is not only new but also novel—that is, revolutionary or unusual.

The inclusion of Smetana's Introduction and Polonaise from the "Prague Carnival" in what purported to be concerts of contemporary music was without doubt a gesture of politeness and gratitude. The piece bears the earmarks of Smetana's then waning inventive powers and spontaneity, and it may justly be doubted whether it was wise to feature it on these international programs.

The choice of Otakar Ostrčil's "Symphonietta"—which disavows its name by excessive length—and of Josef Suk's symphonic poem, "The Ripening," is equally open to criticism. Ostrčil, the excellent conductor and director of the Czech National Opera House of Prague, as a composer is completely entangled in classicistic examples and in an eclecticism which dulls the otherwise fine workmanship of his serious and sincere composition; and Suk—prominent as a member of the famous Bohemian String Quartet—is equally sincere but too much addicted to the Richard Straussian idiom to be really interesting and inspire more than academic admiration for his doubtless fine craftsmanship. The surprise of both examples is their total lack of that national color which has heretofore distinguished the Czech musical output and which is here displaced by a cosmopolitan idiom devoid of really new or revolutionary ideas.

Haba's "Quarter-Tone Piano" It is indeed deplorable that Alois Haba, the ingenious young Czech pupil of Franz Schreker, and exponent of music in "quarter tones," has so far not produced any orchestral works; accordingly his share in the festival program was limited to the exhibition of his newly devised "quarter-tone piano," and it will remain for the coming Frankfurt Festival to give a hearing to his new chamber music compositions.

Much of the music heard was deserving of the name "modern" merely in the sense of "contemporary." Albert Roussel's symphony in B flat, and that by Arnold Bax in E flat, are modern neither in a formal nor in a harmonic sense, if measured by the standards of the musical revolutionaries of our epoch, and at any rate have been too frequently heard elsewhere to require extensive comment. Karl Horwitz's song cycle "On death" also has recently been given at Vienna, but it must be singled out from the balance of the present programs as a specimen of a fervent romanticism which is quite foreign as a rule to our rationalistic contemporary composers. Stravinsky's "Song of the Nightingale," is also sufficiently familiar to be dismissed summarily. It is a matter of regret that technical difficulties necessitated the substitution of this work for the symphony for wind instruments.

Schmitt's "Bacchanal" The same is true to an even greater extent of Florent Schmitt's "Bacchanal" from "Antony and Cleopatra," which would probably make an impressive incidental music to Shakespeare's drama, for which it was originally devised, but exhausts its interest as a concert piece long before its end is reached. Both the Stravinsky and the Schmitt pieces, moreover, suffered from the inefficiency of their conductor.

The really great "find" of the entire festival, perhaps, was the violin concerto by Prokofiev, which Josef Szigeti, the Hungarian violinist, played with a supreme mastery of its enormous technical and intellectual demands. But the task upon the violinist is amply rewarded by this piece, which is at all times immensely grateful for the instrument. The orchestration is lucid to a wonderful degree and the work abounds with fascinating rhythmic delicacies. It is safe to predict that this concerto will soon make its way through the world. The violin concerto of Szymanowski, finely played by Alma Moodie, the Australian violinist, is equally effective, yet in every way the opposite of the Prokofiev work.

Ernest Bloch's "Psalm" It is superfluous, perhaps, at this date, to dwell on the virtues of Ernest Bloch's "Twenty-Second Psalm" which received its first Central European performance at this festival, and in which Fritz Reiner repeated the success which he achieved with the same work at Cincinnati. Suffice it to say that this strong and temperamental piece, with its relentless emotional force, left a deep impression.

Something of the same stern crudeness spoke from the second symphony by Eduard Erdman, who enjoys a splendid name in Germany not only as a modernist composer but also as a pianistic advocate of all that is radical in contemporary music. It was all the more surprising, then, to find that his symphony, aside from a stern fugue, is essentially Straussian in its idiom, and "modera" only in the harmonic garb with which Erdman invests these often simple melodic inventions.

The Italian examples heard were, quite in the nature of things, less "ethical" and more melodious. The third series of Malipiero's "Impressioni dal Vero" are three charming and none too original little pieces of

which "La Tarantella a Capri" proved very pleasing, and Vittorio Rieti's concerto for five wind instruments and orchestra (written in 1922), with its simple and almost catchy melodies, is a charming parody on Italian operatic and popular "hits," and on the antics of a military band.

Twentieth Century Romance Parodistic traits have been found by many also in Honegger's "Pacific 231," which the composer himself terms a "symphonic movement." But if we are willing to accept his word, we must consider this short piece a quite serious matter, and a heroic poem, as it were, on modern mechanical achievements. "Pacific 231" is, according to his own interpretation, "the most powerful and most perfect modern type of steam engine," and the piece paints its starting, running and stopping, its "breathing," as Honegger calls it, with baffling naturalism.

It still remains to record the excellent playing of the Czech Philharmonic Orchestra, which did remarkably work under Fritz Reiner, Alfred Casella, Rudolf Schulz-Dornburg, G. M. Witkowski and Vaclav Talich, its resident conductor. The Prague public responded with remarkable sympathy and understanding even to the most difficult and intricate modern compositions played, and rallied in great numbers. The event was significant also in that the performance of Horwitz's song cycle marked the first time that German words had been sung in Smetana Hall, the stronghold of Czech music.

Nothing could indicate more forcibly the weak position of native German music in Czechoslovakia than the fact that the two programs given at the German Theater were devoted to music by Maurice Ravel, the Frenchman, by Arnold Schönberg, who is purely an Austrian, and by Alexander Zemlinsky, who, Austrian by birth, may at least be claimed for Czechoslovak music by virtue of his position as operatic director of the German Opera at Prague.

Zemlinsky commands respect and sympathy first of all for the enthusiasm which enabled him to preserve his ideals in the face of difficulties. He and Arnold Schönberg—his brother-in-law—as well as had for years worked in small operetta theaters before Gustav Mahler smoothed their way to public recognition. Zemlinsky, after serving as conductor of the then Imperial Court Theater at Vienna, finally made his mark as conductor and director at Prague, where he still commands a dominating position.

"A Song Symphony" Zemlinsky's latest work, termed a "Lyric Symphony" (it is his third) together with Schönberg's "monodrama" entitled "Erwartung," constituted one of the principal features of the International Festival. It is a "song symphony," consisting of seven orchestral songs for soprano and baritone, respectively, and the temptation is strong to bring it into relation to Mahler's "Song of the Earth." No doubt Mahler's work is based on the conception and structure of Zemlinsky's symphony, yet if comparisons be at all permitted, his musical idiom is much more akin to the first part of Schönberg's "Gurrelieder." And unlike Mahler's work, the seven movements of Zemlinsky's symphony are not incoherent songs based on more or less arbitrarily selected poems, but one logical unity both in their words (on poems by Rabindranath Tagore), and in their musical structure; the seven songs are as many distinct symphonic movements of which each has its own part with line and cadence common to them all as the "leading motive" of the entire symphony: the theme of man bent on conquest and adventure, to whom love is but an episode in a life of combat and struggle.

Zemlinsky's music, as always, is of the finest in the lyrical portions of the score. Here it is beautifully orchestrated and (especially in the first movement, termed "Night Song") rich in lovely melodies. But Zemlinsky's essentially lyric talent, which invests tender sentiments with the most beautiful music, is less convincing in conveying more vigorous and virile feelings; the "leading theme" that of the man, is not very pregnant or original, and the rigid music which accompanies the utterances of the baritone sometimes tempts the composer to become rather too violent in the employment of the percussion instruments. But notwithstanding such smaller shortcomings, Zemlinsky's symphony remains the work of a cultured and eminently tasteful musician whose music may at times lack spontaneity but never loses sight of the highest artistic aims.

Schönberg's Bach Orchestration The premiere of Zemlinsky's new symphony, which the composer himself directed in masterly style, was preceded by the first performance anywhere of Arnold Schönberg's orchestration of two chorale preludes of Bach, in E flat major and D minor, respectively, under Schönberg's baton. It is fascinating to observe how Schönberg's delicate sense of orchestral colors was attracted and fertilized by the self-chosen task of transforming the tonal colors of the organ (for which Bach devised these preludes) into the idiom of the modern orchestra. Schönberg's orchestral settings of these Bach preludes mark a most interesting experiment, and a living example of his subtle sense of style, but they do not, in the nature of things, count among his fundamental works.

It is open to doubt, in fact, whether even his "Erwartung" ("Expectancy") numbers among those of his works in which Schönberg has laid down the essence of his genius. The piece, in one act, is termed a "monodrama," and the slender plot rests on the shoulders of but one single acting person. Marie Pappenheim has written this short drama for Schönberg's music in close collaboration with the



From a Drawing by B. F. Dobbs, Vienna

Arnold Schönberg

Whose Monodrama, "Erwartung," and Two Orchestration of Choral Preludes by Bach Had Their First Performances at the Prague International Festival of Music

## Winner of Organ Scholarship Gives Views on Studying

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

MISS LEAH ELIZABETH MYN-DERSE, of Troy, N. Y., winner of the Estey Organ scholarship, which entitles her to a summer of study at the Fontainebleau School of Music, talked with me a day or two before leaving for Europe on the profit and loss of competitions. Or, less precisely, she gave me her views on music as they have been affected by her dealings with teachers and examiners, noting certain advantages and certain disadvantages that she has found in following prescribed courses of training and in submitting to traditional academic tests.

She explained that her original musical interest was piano playing, which she cultivated at home. She got her first impulse for organ playing, and indeed her to say, from attending the summer religious meetings that are held at Ocean Grove, N. J. She began taking lessons on the organ of a master in Albany; and after a while becoming desirous of broader opportunities for practice and listening, she joined the musical community of New York City and entered an organ school here.

Technical Drudgery "For two years," said Miss Mynderse, "it was technical drudgery. The most important question was, whether I put my finger on the note in the way that was exactly right or not. There was no such thing for me as acquiring a repertoire. Before I could really play anything, I had to learn how to play the organ, and I spent three years at the organ school, then six months by myself, when I sought a teacher to coach me for the

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## Reviving the "Bel Canto"

By HERMAN KLEIN

LONDON, June 30 I AM, I candidly confess, rather weary of delivering Cassandra-like utterances on the decline in the art of "beautiful singing," and am relieved to think that there is no longer any real need to insist upon the fact. It is at last being universally recognized, thanks to the timely warning which my famous old master, Manuel Garcia, put into the preface of "Hints on Singing" 30 years ago, and which I have been endeavoring to drum into the ears of the world ever since.

Let us, however, remember that what Garcia wrote was not a proclamation of the inevitable. He meant only to express his belief that good singing was "becoming"—not that it had actually become—"as much a lost art as the manufacture of the daria china or the varnish used by the old masters." Indeed, I remember his then telling me, as his pupil and co-editor, that what he was anxious to do was to warn students against neglecting the solid Italian style, which he regarded as the fundamental basis of all true singing. It was the evidence of that neglect that was arousing his fear for the future of the art.

## Faint Signs of Hope

Fortunately there are certain faint signs which justify the hope that this warning did not come too late, but it is only quite recently that those signs have begun to assume a definite shape. For instance, there is no longer the same impatience and incredulity when one ventures to point out essential faults of method, mistakes in vocal or traditional interpretation, or deterioration in purity and beauty of style. Comparisons between the past and the present, between the great singers of a bygone day and the leading popular vocalists of the moment, are not regarded so much in the light of illusory exaggeration or even sheer romance. Just within the past year or two, but not much more, the present writer has found himself actually believed by the younger generation of Mozart-lovers when he has assured them that the celebrated opera singers of the eighties and nineties had the secret of an exquisitely refined vocal art and a faultless treatment of the Mozart line which had certainly not descended to the main body of their followers of today. Still, there were perhaps just a few very few who had inherited it, if only in measure, the supreme gifts and traditions of the "old school"; and in the existence of that link, as far that of the one good man who should save the city from destruction, lay the hope of salvation for an art of a value at once inestimable and unique.

When I lectured on "How to sing Mozart" at the Wigmore Hall some 15 months ago I was agreeably surprised to find the interest in the subject so widely extended, so keen in its yearning for information. The attitude of the audience reminded me of the concentrated attention that characterized my American listeners when I used to lecture at Chautauqua during my lengthy sojourn in the United States; and it was this newly kindled interest which induced me to reproduce the subject-matter of my "talk" on the singing of Mozart in the form of a short "Essay on the Bel Canto." I count the increasing demand for this little book among the improving signs to which reference has been made. Another is the extraordinary interest that is now being shown by opera lovers everywhere in the work of the first-rate coloratura singer, whether displayed in the opera house or through the medium of the gramophone.

Obviously a renewed demand on the part of the public for the brilliant florid music of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries cannot fail to have a stimulating influence upon serious students who possess the natural gifts for doing justice to it. At the same time the mere response will not suffice unless accompanied by the right sort of training—a kind of teaching, in fact, more severe and prolonged, more searching in its character, more firmly grounded upon the recognized fundamentals of the old Italian school of singing, than has been in vogue these last three or four decades of deterioration and decline.

Are the teachers with names who are established at the various European centers of vocal study, and to whom young singers with fine voices repair from every part of the globe—are these accredited voice-trainers actually equipped with the knowledge and experience and traditions essential for the fulfillment of their important and self-imposed responsibility? Upon the answer to that question depends the success or failure of the movement toward a renaissance of the art of "beautiful singing" which present indications seem to justify us in anticipating.

The choice of a good vocal teacher remains, therefore, a vital matter; and also, beyond doubt, a difficult one. It seems to me that the paramount duty is to guard young singers against the danger of falling into incompetent hands. As it is one may fairly rejoice in certain prevalent signs that the people interested in these matters are beginning at last to profit by the experience of others. They are realizing that what is known as the "Bel Canto"—a term easy enough to utter "trippingly upon the tongue"—is not to be picked up in every studio or to be mastered without much troublesome work in the space of a year or two. They are also perceiving more clearly every day the futility of expecting to achieve a successful career either on the operatic stage or in the concert room by the aid of "voice and nothing more." They are exercising greater discretion at the initial period, when taking the preliminary steps, when entering upon these critical phases of elementary study upon which the whole future art of the singer must necessarily depend.

## Need of Long Study

The lives of the great singers of the past show us that their transcendent powers were in almost every case the outcome of long and laborious study, in alliance, of course, with natural gifts of the highest order. Take the instance of Adelina Patti. It is not correct to imagine, as is generally supposed, that she was so liberally endowed by nature as to preclude the necessity for daily practice and all hard work of an elementary kind. The story of her girlhood proves the exact contrary; while according to her own statement, many times confirmed by the fact itself within the actual hearing of the present writer, she was in the habit of singing scales for 10 minutes every morning of her life. And therein lies the very essence of the whole achievement, the secret, if it be one, of the wondrous combination that is comprised in this exquisite yet fundamentally simple art of the "Bel Canto." To be able to sing a faultless scale implies at once correct breathing and management of the voice, a true legato, and that absolute flexibility which, besides helping to preserve the organ, enables the singer to master any difficulty that is hoped is "under way," and the promise whereof affords a joy scarcely inferior to that which will be created by its complete fulfillment.

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## WEEK'S REVIEW OF CHIEF EVENTS IN BRITISH FINANCE

Securities Affected by Belief in Higher Bank Rate—Many New Issues Announced

By Cable from London Bureau

LONDON, July 5.—The dominating feature of business here this week has been the extensive selling of gilt-edged securities up to Wednesday, in anticipation of an immediate rise in the Bank of England rate, followed by partial repurchases afterward when the 4 per cent level was retained. This has followed strongly backed agitation against a higher bank rate, which even so temperate and well-informed a journal as the Spectator goes so far today as to describe as an "impending national calamity" owing to the adverse effect of "cheaper money" upon industry at a time when 1,000,000 people are still unemployed.

As the Manchester Guardian points out, however, though the question is settled for this week, it is for this week alone, since no intimation has been given of what the Bank of England policies will be. The London discount market, meanwhile, continues firm owing to the belief that the change in official bank rates is merely a temporary expedient.

### To Aid Pound Sterling

Reasons generally given here for the expectation of higher bank rates are largely concerned with the desirability of restoring the dollar value of pound sterling, since the existing business situation otherwise does not render it necessary. The announcement "no change" in the bank rate this week was more loudly cheered by the stock exchange than usual.

A number of trading results for the last half year are announced. Four London underground tube railways maintain dividends at the same rates as for the corresponding period last year, having slightly improved their positions owing to the Wembley exhibition traffic. The London & North Western, on the other hand, despite this stimulus, was only able to distribute 3 per cent, being a reduction of 1½ per cent, in consequence of competition and labor troubles.

Barclays Bank distributed at the rate of 10 per cent on the "A" shares and 14 per cent on the "B" shares, the same as for the corresponding period last year. The National Provincial Bank, on the other hand, distributed 10 per cent on the "A" shares and 14 per cent on the "B" shares, the same as for the corresponding period last year. The National Provincial Bank, on the other hand, distributed 10 per cent on the "A" shares and 14 per cent on the "B" shares, the same as for the corresponding period last year.

### More New Issues

The Lantano Nitrate Company's issue of £1,500,000 6½ per cent first mortgage debentures has also been largely oversubscribed, the lists closing upon the day of opening. The West Gloucestershire & Gloucester Railway, Ltd., has also been largely oversubscribed, the lists closing upon the day of opening.

The Bankers Clearing House here established a record in sales on June 30, with drafts amounting to £247,000,000, being £8,000,000 more than ever before handled in 24 hours.

British Government revenues are not yet coming in as well as last year, returns for the three months, April to June, showing a reduction of £9,000,000, while the corresponding expenditures are up by £750,000.

British railway traffic for the first half of the current calendar year is down by £5,000,000 in sales on June 30, with drafts amounting to £247,000,000, being £8,000,000 more than ever before handled in 24 hours.

## FEDERAL RESERVE BANK STATEMENT

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The combined statement of the 12 Federal Reserve banks compares (000 omitted):

|   | July 2, 1924 | June 26, 1924 | June 19, 1924 |
|---|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| Total gold reserves   | \$120,655    | \$115,570     | \$115,570     |
| Gold excl agst F R nt.  | 2,159,820    | 2,156,684     | 2,156,684     |
| Total reserves  | 2,280,475    | 2,272,254     | 2,272,254     |
| Res. disc. 100,000,000  | 2,180,475    | 2,172,254     | 2,172,254     |
| Sec by gov't obligations  | 142,338      | 118,117       | 118,117       |
| U. S. Gov't bonds   | 226,863      | 232,014       | 232,014       |
| Bills bgt in open market  | 65,311       | 45,024        | 45,024        |
| Total bills on hand   | 42,182       | 38,265        | 38,265        |
| Mem. bank res. acct.  | 1,874,270    | 1,874,270     | 1,874,270     |
| F R nt. in actual circ.   | 1,874,270    | 1,843,922     | 1,843,922     |
| Ratio of total reserves to liabilities  | 81.5%        | 82.5%         | 82.5%         |
| Ratio of total reserves to net deposits and Federal Reserve note liabilities combined for the 12 Federal Reserve banks and the entire system as of July 2, 1924, compared with the previous week and a year ago, follows: |              |               |               |
|   | July 2, 1924 | June 26, 1924 | June 19, 1923 |
| Boston  | 89.8         | 85.5          | 78.5          |
| New York  | 81.3         | 86.1          | 79.3          |
| Philadelphia  | 86.8         | 87.8          | 70.6          |
| Cleveland   | 85.9         | 85.5          | 74.6          |
| Richmond  | 84.5         | 83.2          | 74.2          |
| Atlanta   | 82.4         | 82.2          | 74.4          |
| St. Louis   | 84.2         | 82.7          | 81.0          |
| St. Paul  | 85.5         | 82.5          | 80.3          |
| Minneapolis   | 82.4         | 82.1          | 74.2          |
| Kansas City   | 84.2         | 82.7          | 81.0          |
| Dallas  | 68.8         | 58.9          | 46.6          |
| San Francisco   | 81.6         | 82.3          | 73.0          |
| Fort Worth  | 84.2         | 82.7          | 81.0          |
| Omaha   | 85.5         | 82.5          | 80.3          |
| Portland  | 82.4         | 82.1          | 74.2          |
| Seattle   | 84.2         | 82.7          | 81.0          |
| Denver  | 85.5         | 82.5          | 80.3          |
| Butte   | 82.4         | 82.1          | 74.2          |
| Helena  | 84.2         | 82.7          | 81.0          |
| Bozeman   | 85.5         | 82.5          | 80.3          |
| Great Falls   | 82.4         | 82.1          | 74.2          |
| Missoula  | 84.2         | 82.7          | 81.0          |

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Shortage of Labor Supply in  
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Economic Struggle

CAPE TOWN, June 22 (Special Cor-  
respondence).—The present accelerated  
unemployment on the Rand, particularly  
on the gold mines, is largely due to the  
shortage of native labor. Some  
months ago, in pursuance of a policy  
of economic warfare with Portuguese  
East Africa, it was announced that no  
more recruiting of natives in Portu-  
guese territory would be undertaken  
and that purely British South African  
natives would be employed in the  
mines on the Rand.

Sir George Albu pointed this out at  
a meeting of the West Rand Consoli-  
dated Mines, Ltd., when he said that  
the labor supply of the mines last  
year was sufficient, despite the re-  
strictions imposed by the Government  
on the importation of Portuguese na-  
tive labor, but with the approach of  
winter the industry was again faced  
with a serious shortage, with the re-  
sult that European labor had had to  
be dispensed with. He also stated  
that these restrictions had only been  
temporarily relaxed to a limited ex-  
tent.

As a matter of fact, this does not  
mean that the embargo on the East  
Coast native has been lifted, but that  
the industry has now got down to the  
total number, viz., 71,000 Portuguese  
natives, which the Government per-  
mitted it to employ, and the industry  
was engaging sufficient to maintain  
this total.

In a recent interview a mining au-  
thority stated that while application  
had been made, permission had not yet  
been granted for any further importa-  
tion, although the Union supply of na-  
tives was falling off, as it always did  
at this time of the year, and the mines  
were 10,000 natives short. Some mines  
were particularly badly hit and the re-  
trenchment of Europeans was inevit-  
able, unless additional natives could be  
obtained.

Everything possible had been done  
to obtain that additional supply from  
the Union without success, and the  
only remaining source of supply was  
the East Coast supply, which had al-  
ways been entirely reliable and was  
the backbone of the industry.

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MISSION, B. C., June 26 (Special  
Correspondence).—Orders have been  
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buyers for large quantities of berries  
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Dress Goods, Woolens, Wash Goods, Silks,  
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"A Good Place to Trade"  
Where you can buy Furniture with con-  
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High grade merchandise at low prices.  
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Radio Supplies  
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Linen and Voile  
Frocks  
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(Continued)

Summer Showing of Coats,  
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ALL KINDS OF MEATS, FRESH VEGETABLES  
Full line of canned goods  
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GIFTS AND CARDS FOR EVERY  
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REALTORS  
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QUALITY SERVICE

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Home Bakery—Confectionery—Lunches—Ice  
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50x100 Feet With Shade Trees.  
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EVERYTHING IN INSURANCE  
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tates, R. I. Hospital Trust, Staples, 181  
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Buy Peirce Shoes  
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If You Want the Best Moderately Priced

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IS FOR SALE IN PROVIDENCE, R. I.,  
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Hotel, Narragansett Hotel, Butler Es-  
tates, R. I. Hospital Trust, Staples, 181  
Waybourn St.

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**The Christian Science Monitor**  
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boro News Co., 19 Elliot St.

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Engraved Wedding Invitations and  
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HOME COOKING  
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## Mobile

(Continued)

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ANYWHERE ANY TIME

Good Trucks, Buses and Leather Small Ware  
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"Everything for the Traveler"

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**ALEX RICE**  
The Leading Ready-to-Wear Store of Montgomery  
High Grade Footwear, Women's  
Ready-to-Wear, Boys' Clothing,  
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MONTGOMERY OPERATORS  
**NETTLES GROCERY CO.**

PHONE 107  
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Fine Dyeing and Cleaning  
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Dexter Avenue Piggly Wiggly  
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AT MODERATE COST  
Phone 108  
CAPITAL CITY LAUNDRY

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Fort Smith's Largest and Best Depart-  
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Your Summer Needs.

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REPAIR PERKS ONLY  
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"Where You Feel  
at Home"  
Fort Smith,  
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Office Equipment and Supplies  
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We sell everything that men wear.  
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Merchants News Stand, Lobby Merchants  
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FINE ANTIQUES, COLONIAL FRANKS  
ORIENTAL CARDS AND GIFTS FOR ALL  
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## FLORIDA

## Jacksonville

(Continued)

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Noted for Quality  
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Everything new and prices right.  
Come in to see us.  
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The home of  
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"We clothe men and boys"

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"The House of Perfect Diamonds"  
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**Ladies, Misses and Juniors Shop Pleasantly**  
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"Home sell furniture—use furnish homes"  
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## FLORIDA

## Tampa

(Continued)

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Is the Y. M. C. A. Bldg.  
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Complete Home Furnishings  
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Importers of Genuine Panama Hats—All  
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HEATHERIZED ICE CREAM  
Pleases the most exacting taste.  
Gate City Dairy & Ice Cream Co.  
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Men's Clothes, HATS and SHOES  
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Atlanta's Finest Laundry  
DRY CLEANER & SHOE REPAIRER  
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Ladies' Ready-to-Wear  
FINE MILLINERY

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Automobile Painting  
Auto Tops and Trimmings  
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Fashions for Women's, Misses  
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ALWAYS A GOOD STORE  
CONSTANTLY IMPROVING

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Publishers Printers Designers  
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WOMEN'S READY-TO-WEAR HOSIERY AND  
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SHOES made to your individual measure and  
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A Comfortable Shoe Is Lasting Satisfaction

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"Highest Quality Moderately Priced"  
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Hosiery Now Ready  
The Best Linens and Cottons at Reduced Prices  
J. R. FALSAIZE CO.  
The Linen Store

## KENTUCKY

## Lexington

**The Christian Science Monitor**  
IS FOR SALE IN LEXINGTON, KY.,  
on the following news stands: The Fayette  
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Bank Bldg.

## Louisville

**SUMMER FROCKS**  
Filmy Chiffons and Georgettes, Laces,  
Voiles, Crepes—all are found in our  
alluring new display of summer frocks,  
modestly priced.

**H. P. Selman & Co.**  
Fourth at Walnut

**The Christian Science Monitor**  
IS FOR SALE IN LOUISVILLE, KY., on the  
following news stands: John B. Griffin,  
610 E. 4th St.; Conn & Myrick, 472 E. 4th  
St.; The Crescent News and Hotel Co.'s  
News Stand, Union Depot, 10th and Broad  
ways; Hummer and Nolan, Southside Hotel,  
4th and Walnut Streets; Van Noy Inter-  
state Co., Central Station, 7th and Water  
Streets; J. R. Moss Co., News Stand, Ken-  
tucky Hotel, Walnut St.; J. R. Moss Co.,  
News Stand, 6th and 7th Sts.; J. R. Moss Co.,  
News Stand, Brown Hotel, 4th and  
Broadway.

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4th and Walnut Streets; Van Noy Inter-  
state Co., Central Station, 7th and Water  
Streets; J. R. Moss Co., News Stand, Ken-  
tucky Hotel, Walnut St.; J. R. Moss Co.,  
News Stand, 6th and 7th Sts.; J. R. Moss Co.,  
News Stand, Brown Hotel, 4th and  
Broadway.

## KENTUCKY

## Newport

**Window Shade Experts**  
Old and New Homes Shaded  
**BRANDT'S**  
9th and Monmouth Sts. S. 1201

**The Christian Science Monitor**  
IS FOR SALE IN CHARLOTTE, N. C., on the  
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Stand, opposite Salway Hotel; News Stand  
Hotel Charlotte.

## KENTUCKY

## Newport

(Continued)

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**LYLE PHOTOGRAPH STUDIO**  
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PLUMBING AND  
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Featuring Full Line of Novelties from the  
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We ask you to visit our establishment  
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"It is better to buy a  
CADILLAC  
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GUS D. REVOL  
Distributors, NEW ORLEANS

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Noted for its excellent cuisine  
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The Photographer in Your Town  
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Shop of Quality  
OUTFITTERS FOR MEN  
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**BOX SHOCKS WANTED**  
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Prompt and Reliable Sign Service

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FURNITURE  
2118 Magazine Street, Telephone Jackson 800  
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## The Setting in De Maupassant's Stories

THE short stories of De Maupassant have long been regarded as models in that form. Others may be more dramatic at times, or may depict more vivid and unusual characters, but no others are more harmonious units. It is, in fact, just because of this harmony, this subordination of the part to the whole that the stories have such distinction. And it is above all, the skill in the arrangement of setting which marks the writer as an artist.

In many of his most familiar tales, to be sure, one is hardly conscious of the setting at all, as such, but this itself is a tribute to his art. For some stories are more distinctly stories of plot or character. Stevenson's well-known distinction of the three types holds true in considering De Maupassant; the story built about plot, in which characters exist merely to work out the plot, the story of characterization, in which plot merely serves to develop character, and the story of setting, in which the plot and characters exist primarily for setting. "The Necklace" and "The Piece of String" are stories of the first or second type—superb bits of dramatic irony—the irony of fate, as we are wont to call it.

In "The Necklace" there is little need of pure description. Our heroine, we learn at the outset, was "one of those pretty and charming girls who are sometimes as if by mistake of destiny born in a family of clerks." She suffered from the poverty of her dwelling, from the wretched look of the walls, from the worn out chairs, from the ugliness of the curtains. "She had no dresses, no jewels, nothing. And she loved nothing but that." From this point, with the invitation to the ball, the borrowing of the necklace, with all its bitter consequences, is made to seem inevitable.

In "The Piece of String," the reader is introduced at once to the small town atmosphere, the thrift, the meagerness of it all. "Maitre Hauchecorne, economical, as are all true Normans, reflected that everything was worth picking up which could be of any use. He took the bit of thin string from the ground when he saw Maitre Malandain the harness-maker on his doorstep staring at him. Here again the web is woven which is to entangle and enmesh poor M. Hauchecorne."

But if in "The Necklace" and "The Piece of String" the atmosphere is of

the inevitable kind, closely woven into the story, and in the "Mère Sauvage," it is dramatic in its sense of irony, two stories, "Happiness" and "Moonlight," belong to Stevenson's third class, those in which the setting becomes the very heart and center of the tale.

In "Happiness," the scene opens at tea time, at a Mediterranean villa commanding the sea:—

"The sun had left the sky all rosy from his passing—rubbed, as it were, with gold-dust—and the Mediterranean seemed like a huge and polished metal plate. Far off to the right, the jagged mountains outlined their black profile on the pale purple of the west."

As the company assembled to talk, under the spell of the "sweet melan-

choly of the twilight," suddenly there arose as an apparition; "on the sea—at the bottom of the horizon loomed a mass, gray, enormous, and confused." The apparition proves to be Corsica strangely visible now and then, when the air is clear, "not concealed by those mists of sea fog, which always veil the distances."

At the sight, an old gentleman begins to tell a tale of love and happiness, of the maiden who has unhappily left her beloved Italy for bare, rude Corsica. For the sake of one she loved, "she had made for herself a life without charm, without luxury, without delicacy of any kind, and yet not regretted nothing."

And as the last words of the story die away and the listeners meditate,—

"At the end of the horizon, Corsica was sinking into the night, returning gently into the sea, blotting out her great shadow, which had appeared in person to tell the story of those two humble lovers who were sheltered by her coast."

In "Moonlight," and "Moonlight," the plot is of the very simplest, the characters are lightly, though firmly etched. But it is the setting that makes the stories live: Corsica—the unsubstantial mirage, vanishing into its mysterious, impenetrable veil, carrying into oblivion its story of happiness undimmed; and the moonlight playing strange tricks, crumbling the self-complacent logic of an egotist, teaching him how many more things there are in heaven and earth than he had dreamed.

Thus did De Maupassant bathe his figures in a flood of ineffable romance.

C. F. B.

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This lad has eyes for furrows in the rain.

And tinge of keen earth in the days of Spring.

When buds swell and wind begins to sing.

Then he must whistle back to it again.

They who are born on farms they know the way.

Black trains spin through a valley at twilight.

The sound of loose carts rattling home at night.

Though nothing holds them still they want to stay.

Close to the earth they love and seldom go.

Beyond the wave mark left by the last snow.

—Harold Vinal, in The Forum.

## The Voice of a Tree

From an upper window at intervals there seemed to come as it were a voice, a pertinent call, intuitive and intimate; one of those experiences which the world's arithmetic does not silence; like a causerie with a friend, quiet and unassuming, whose very presence is a lesson that pursues you with its gentleness; a request that demands an answer from the springs of your experience. Here is a teacher whose language is wordless, whose sentences are leaves, whose paragraphs are his very branches; in itself a perfect chapter from nature, yet to me, a pause, a comma from her book.

That silent presence that imparts to you, that salutes you with power and joy, that commands you to recollect that again you must look at it and ponder his reasons, that seems to say, even with irony, "If you do not think of me, wherever you go, there are

trees"; that something reconciles and common between you and this unobtrusive friend, who knows that you are more than a brother, even your friend. You desire to ask him some questions and to hear his answers: you feel invited into his sanctuary, to sit down at the generous table of his thoughts (for one is persuaded that a tree must think) and yet you are dumb before this privilege, you are deaf to his language, you are dwarfed by his stature, and you miss the burden of his prophecy. For what man would not exchange this worldly littleness for the spiritual integrity of a tree?

It was a later discovery that this friend overflows with what men and women need; that "third presence" they have been looking for from time immemorial. We salute nature as nature salutes us, the mist dissolves, and we wonder that so little was in the way; we could have accepted long ago her invitation to sit within her holy of holies.

Do we have a long journey to travel to receive the silent utterances of a tree, which when ours, we wonder at no longer for its joy and frivolity? Would not we give this worldly haste for the repose, the equanimity, of the tree that peeks into your window? He knows no haste; he always has time to nurse even his smallest leaves with the milk and honey of abundance. Does he know anything of this strife of the body? When his leaves fall, does one hear of a tree sorrowing? A height of happiness seems to be clothed in the question. Who would not be a tree?

In spring we seem to hear more distinctly that voice, pertinent and persuasive, and we are beginning to answer it with rejoicing, for it comes with a promise and a command: We arise, we grow, we are beginning to understand even so faintly, and there are no more strangers.



Towers in Tuscany. From a Drawing by Anne Meriman Peck

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## Das vollkommene Gesetz

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

AN GESETZ denkt man gewöhnlich im Zusammenhang mit den von Kulturvölkern zum Gesetz erhobenen Regeln des Betragens und des Gebrauchs. Die wohlthätige Wirkung einer auf Gerechtigkeit gegründeten Gesetzgebung steht außer Frage. Friede und Fortschritt sind nur möglich, wenn dem Gesetz gehorcht wird. Ausserhalb der Rechtswissenschaft wird der Ausdruck „Gesetz“ gewöhnlich auf die Regeln angewandt, die sich auf den verschiedenen Gebieten des Denkens ergeben haben. So haben zum Beispiel die Logik, die Musik und die Sternkunde ihre eigenen Gesetze, die in ihren eigenen Bereichen angennommenermaßen unerbreitlich und genau wirken.

Doch diese Auffassungen von Gesetz sind nur Schatten des einen vollkommenen Gesetzes, das unbegrenzt und ewig wahr und unfähig machtigt ist,—nämlich des Gesetzes Gottes. Die Darlegung Seines segnenden Gesetzes, das von Mose mehr als nur flüchtig erblickt und später von Jesus gelebt und durch Beispiele erklärt wurde, ist unserem Zeitalter in der Christlichen Wissenschaft gegeben worden. Es blieb einer Frau des neunzehnten Jahrhunderts, Mary Baker Eddy, vorbehalten, zu erkennen, dass die von Jesus gelehrt und betätigten Gesetze eine beweisbare Wissenschaft bilden. Sie hat durch ihre Werke eine neue Wahrnehmung von Gesetz geschaffen. In „Miscellaneous Writings“ (S. 259) sagt sie: „Was auch immer Gesetz zu sein scheint, jedoch an dem Wesen Gottes keinen Teil hat, ist nicht Gesetz sondern das, als was es Jesus bezeichnete: ein Lügner und ein Vater der Lüge.“ Gott ist das Gesetz des Lebens, nicht des Todes; der Gesundheit, nicht der Krankheit; des Guten, nicht des Bösen.“ Durch dieses Verständnis von Gott, der Liebe, Leben und das Gute ist, verordneten Gesetzen, fangen wir an, zu verstehen, was Jakobus meint, als er sich auf „das vollkommene Gesetz der Freiheit“ bezog. Frei zu sein ist der tiefste Wunsch aller. Doch wenige haben geglaubt, dass es ein Gesetz gibt, das von allen erkannt und befolgt werden muss, um Freiheit zu erlangen. Die Auffassung von Gesetz als einer geheimnisvollen Verordnung Gottes, die Rache vorantreibt, das Gute und Böses, Liebe und Hass, Leben und Tod in sich schliesst, hat kein Freisein von Furcht, Krankheit oder Tod gebracht. Das Verständnis aber, dass Gott Liebe, Geist, Gemüt ist, und dass Gottes Gesetz in der Tat

das Wirken der göttlichen Liebe ist, bringt Befreiung von der Knechtschaft der Annahme, dass man ein sogenanntes materielles Gesetz überleben habe. Mutmassliche Gesetze der Krankheit, der Vererbung, des Unfalls werden im Licht dieses Gesetzes der göttlichen Liebe als grundlegende Schatten erfinden. In „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift“ von Mary Baker Eddy lesen wir auf Seite 380 und 381: „Jedes Gesetz der Materie oder des Körpers, das den Menschen angeblich regiert, wird durch das Gesetz des Lebens, Gottes, null und nichtig gemacht.“

Wie ernstlich sollten wir also danach streben, dieses göttliche Gesetz des Lebens zu kennen und zu verstehen, um uns und andere von den bösen Folgen des Glaubens an die mutmasslichen Gesetze der Materie zu befreien! Dann können wir den Segen empfangen, der dem zuteil wird, der „Lust hat zum Gesetz des Herrn und redet von seinem Gesetz Tag und Nacht!“ Wir fangen damit an, wenn wir jedes Gefühl von Gesetz, das sich in uns regt, untersuchen. Ist es ein gutes Gesetz, das an dem Wesen des göttlichen Lebens, der göttlichen Wahrheit und der göttlichen Liebe teil hat? Birgt es Segen in sich? Neigt es dahin, den Menschen ihr gottverliehenes Erbe des Fortschritts, des Friedens und der Harmonie zu bewahren? Dann nimm es an und gebrauche es. Wenn es diesen Anforderungen nicht entspricht, dann verwirf es als unwürdig, den Namen Gesetz zu führen. Erkenne es als eine Fälschung an Stelle des wahren Gesetzes des Lebens und ersehe es durch eine feste, vertrauensvolle Erklärung der Macht und der Gegenwart und des Gesetzes Gottes, das Seine Schöpfung regiert.

Statt uns in geduldiger Ergebung einer geheimnisvollen, als Gottes Willkür geltenden Macht zu unterwerfen, sollten wir freudig Gottes Gesetz annehmen. Dass Gottes Gesetz unfähig in Erfüllung geht, wird für uns eine tröstende Offenbarung, wenn wir entdecken, dass das göttliche Gesetz eine Zuflucht in der Not, ein Schutz gegen Angriffe ist. Die Gewissheit, dass Gottes Gesetz stets wirksam, beständig und augenblicklich in Tätigkeit ist, gibt dem Furchtsamen Kraft, wenn er lernt, dass das einzige wahre Gesetz aus Geist, Liebe, Hervorgeht und den Charakter seines Ursprungs widerspiegelt. Das göttliche Gesetz annehmen und ihm gehorchen, bringt also die Frei-

## The Perfect Law

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LAW is commonly thought of in connection with the rules of conduct and custom legalised by civilized nations. The beneficence of law based on justice is unquestioned. Peace and progress are possible only where there is obedience to law. Apart from legal science, the term "law" is commonly applied to the rules evolved by various systems of thought. For example, logic, music, and astronomy have their own laws, which, within their realms, are supposed to govern inexorably, precisely.

But these concepts of law are but shadows of the one perfect law, unlimited and eternally true, unfailingly powerful,—namely, the law of God. The exposition of His beneficent law, more than glimpsed by Moses, and later lived and exemplified by Christ Jesus, has been given to this age in the name of Christian Science. It remained for a woman of the nineteenth century, Mary Baker Eddy, to perceive that the laws taught and practiced by Jesus constituted demonstrable Science. Through her writings she has revealed a new perception of law. In "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 259) she says: "Whatever appears to be law, but partakes not of the nature of God, is not law, but is what Jesus declared it, 'a liar, and the father of it.' God is the law of Life, not of death; of health, not of sickness; of good, not of evil."

It is through this understanding of law enacted by God, who is Love, Life, and good, that we begin to realize what Jesus meant when he referred to "the perfect law of liberty." To have liberty is the deep desire of everyone. Yet, few have believed that there is a law which all must recognize and obey in order to obtain freedom. The concept of law as a vengeful, mysterious edict of God, containing elements of good and evil, love and hate, life and death, has not brought freedom from fear, disease, or death; but the understanding that God is Love, Spirit, Mind, and that God's law is really the activity of divine Love, brings release from the bondage of a belief in having transgressed so-called material law. Supposititious laws of disease, of heredity, of accident, become baseless shadows in the light of this law of divine Love. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, on pages 380-381, we read, "Every law of matter or the body, supposed to govern man, is rendered null and void by the law of Life, God."

How earnestly, then, should we seek to know and understand this divine law of Life, that we may free ourselves and others from the penalties of belief in the supposed laws of matter! Then we may receive the blessing which comes to the one whose "delight is in the law of the Lord; and in his law doth he meditate day and night." And we may begin to do this by challenging every sense of law which presents itself to us. Is it a good law, partaking of the nature of divine Life, Truth, and Love? Does it tend to prove to men their God-given heritage of progress, peace, and harmony? Then accept it and use it. If it does not answer to these qualifications, then reject it as unworthy of the name of law; recognize it as the counterfeit instead of the real law of Life, and put in its place a positive, confident declaration of the power and presence of God and of God's law governing His creation.

Instead of learning patient resignation to a mysterious power thought to be God's will, we need joyous acceptance of the law of God. That God's law is inevitable of fulfillment becomes a comforting revelation when we discover that divine law is a refuge in time of need, a defense in case of attack. The knowledge that God's law is ever operative, constant, and instant in action gives strength to the timid when they learn that the only true law proceeds from Spirit, Love, and reflects the character of its source. Acceptance of divine law, then, and obedience to it brings the liberty we all desire, the liberty to become the "sons of God," exercising dominion over everything that is unlike God.

In speaking of Jesus' works, Mrs. Eddy says in "Unity of Good" (p. 11): "He annulled the laws of matter, showing them to be laws of mortal mind, not of God. He showed the need of changing this mind and its abortive laws. He demanded a change of consciousness and evidence, and effected this change through the higher laws of God." As followers of Christ Jesus, every Christian needs earnestly to seek the change of consciousness which comes through acquaintance with the laws of God, until he can say with Paul, "The law of the Spirit of life in Christ Jesus hath made me free from the law of sin and death."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.)

## SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1924

## EDITORIALS

**GENERAL SMUTS**, with the exception of M. Paschitch, the Prime Minister of Yugoslavia, was the last of the great figures of the war to remain in power. His recent defeat was not unexpected. He had been continuously in office since 1906, and the government over which he presided was, except for changes in personnel, the lineal continuation of that

### The Career of General Smuts

which was formed under General Botha on the consummation of the Union in 1909. It is the fate of all governments which have long terms to become unpopular, for every government is expected to bring in the millennium, and as is natural invariably fails to do so. The principal cause of General Smuts' defeat was undoubtedly the determination of the electorate to try a change.

Born in Cape Colony of Dutch ancestry, General Smuts had a romantic career. After schooling in South Africa, he was sent to Cambridge University in England, where he was described by a famous educationalist as the most brilliant pupil he had ever taught. Then he returned to South Africa just as the Boer War was brewing. He joined President Kruger in the Transvaal, and though he was a strong opponent of the reactionary tendencies of the old President, he threw himself wholeheartedly into the struggle on the Transvaal side when the war came. His exploits in leading a guerrilla raid past the British lines deep into Cape Colony, in the hope of raising the Dutch population there, was one of the famous and dramatic episodes of the war.

After two years of struggle, General Smuts, like General Botha, became convinced that further resistance was hopeless. He, therefore, joined the party which stood for coming to terms with Great Britain, and he has often said that the most difficult task of his career was to recommend those with whom he had so long and so loyally fought to surrender. Within four years, however, Great Britain had fulfilled its promise to restore self-government to the Transvaal, and General Botha and General Smuts were returned to power as the leaders of the first responsible government under the new régime. So began that long partnership between the two men, so different yet so complementary, which gradually transformed the face of their country. General Botha was one of the great leaders of men of this age. He was Lincolnian in the simplicity and bigness of his outlook and in his capacity for winning the confidence of others. General Smuts, while also a natural leader, had more brilliant gifts than his compatriot. He was a great administrator, a compelling speaker, a clever politician and man of affairs. They thus constituted a wonderful combination.

The first act of the two men was to throw themselves into the campaign for South African union. General Smuts did most of the work of drafting the Constitution in the convention. General Botha carried it with the Dutch. And so came into being the instrument that not only united South Africa, but was accepted by both British and Dutch as a concordat wiping out the bitter memories of the war, which had ended only seven years before.

Then came the Great War. The rebellion of the Dutch irconcilables in 1914 was quickly suppressed. The conquest of German South West Africa speedily followed. Then General Smuts was offered the command of British troops in East Africa and accepted it. And finally, in 1917, the man who fifteen years before had been in arms against the British Empire was given one of the five seats on Mr. Lloyd George's war Cabinet, which had supreme charge of British efforts in the war. This post he held with success till the armistice, when he went to Paris as a member of the British Empire delegation to the Peace Conference.

Since 1919 General Smuts has been immersed in South African politics. After General Botha passed on, he naturally succeeded him as Prime Minister. He has had very difficult labor problems to meet on the turbulent Rand gold mining area. He has had to fight hard to defeat the attempt of the extreme racialists to undo the work of reconciliation between British and Dutch. He has now been overthrown by a combination of Nationalists and Labor.

Yet, though defeated, his work cannot be undone. His overthrow represents the end of the epoch, which began with the Union, and the opening of a new era, in which the issues which surrounded the Boer War, the Union, and the Great War, will no longer be dominant. Though he is still a young man, his place in this new world is not yet clear. But his name will be imperishably associated with a great constructive era, the era in which South Africa won its unity, the conflict between Briton and Boer which threatened to destroy it was assuaged, and the country emerged from the condition of primitive pastoralism represented by the old voortrekker into that of a modern industrial democracy.

ON THE twenty-fourth of the present month, and on a day to be later determined by the Democrats, the Republican and Democratic candidates

### A Mild Surprise for the Candidates

but a mild surprise to the nominees. It is not usually without thought, and not infrequently without connivance, that the individuals upon whom this distinguished honor is bestowed have won the privilege of thus being appraised of their preference. It would be superfluous and almost grotesque, for instance, for a committee of chosen emissaries to wait upon a contender for pugilistic honors for the purpose of informing him, after he had

spent weeks in training and preparing himself for combat, that he had been selected by his admiring backers as the proper person to enter the sawdust ring against an aspirant of like weight and possessing the required qualifications.

There is no secret about the whole matter. The campaign which is politely referred to as being about to begin has in fact been waged quietly for months. The American people are, by training and education, adept politicians. They never cease to play the game. The announcement of the result of one election is the signal to begin preparations for the next. No one who is or who has by chance become a candidate for any office need be formally apprised of that fact. Somebody will tell him long before the committee appears in all its solemn grandeur to tender the honor so generously bestowed.

But the formalities of such occasions will be observed. Even democracies are not too unkindly disposed toward a little pomp and ceremony. Their dignitaries are forbidden to bedeck themselves with the decorations of rank, but it is permissible, nevertheless, upon occasions of the kind referred to, to indulge in harmless ostentation. And the thing is done properly when it is done. Let there be no doubt as to that. The formula is not at all simple. On such occasions someone does not approach the nominee and say, "Mr. Blank, you have been nominated as the candidate of our party for the Presidency." Nor does the candidate answer, "Indeed! Well, this is a genuine surprise." Long before the day designated there are prepared set and thoughtful speeches. Even before the candidates are warned of their position, the newspapers from coast to coast have been supplied with copies of the acceptance speeches.

The fiction is a harmless one. No one is deceived by the formality. Perhaps it may be, also, that no one's chances of election are either helped or hindered by it.

IN URGING upon parents their responsibility in connection with the education of their children, Mrs. A. H.

### The Relation of Home to School

Reeve of Philadelphia, president of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, called attention to what is undoubtedly one of the great problems of this present age. Mrs. Reeve was addressing a meeting of the National Education Association in Washington, which has extended an invitation to the parents and teachers' association to meet with its annual convention as a mark of recognition of the importance of the issues with which this association is attempting to grapple. The education of the child, Mrs. Reeve contends, undoubtedly with justification, should begin while he is still in the cradle, a fact which places upon the shoulders of parents a burden which many in the past have felt willing enough to shift on to those of the teachers in the schools to which their children were to be sent.

Mrs. Reeve made one point which carries a striking contrast. The average parent, she said, looks upon the school system as somewhat of a gigantic trust. The more modern idea, she argued, and the one which is gradually gaining ground, is that the school system is indeed a trust, but only in the sense that those who are employed by it are virtually "trustees," who have proved their fitness. In the responsibility of this trusteeship, however, the parents have their share, because it is by their votes that the teachers hold their positions and it is to the parents that they are accountable in the last analysis.

The great fact, then, which Mrs. Reeve stressed, as of such supreme importance, and which unquestionably is not appreciated in anything like its full significance, is that education has been far too long limited in the public thought to youth and the teachers. It must begin, she declared, with the parents. In just the same way as behind the government of a democracy stands the people, who are in reality responsible for that government's policy and actions, so behind the school is the parent thought, which is in reality responsible for its proper conduct. Mrs. Reeve is contributing her energies toward the working out of a great ideal, the full acceptance of which would do much toward upbuilding the morale of the Nation. Back of it is the fundamental which is of almost universal application, that no one can shift his or her own responsibility on to another's shoulders and not suffer the consequences. When, moreover, this responsibility involves the welfare of the coming generation, its extreme importance is readily appreciated.

POPULAR confusion over the nature and functions of capital is responsible for the numerous expressions of opinion by financiers, bankers and writers on financial topics, to the effect that the prevailing low interest rates foreshadow a period of industrial and trade depression. Their assumption is that a low rate of interest indicates a diminishing return on capital invested in productive industry, and from this premise proceed to argue that a general recession in business activities may be expected. A superficial view of conditions may seem to justify this pessimistic outlook, but on closer examination it will be found that there is no necessary connection between interest rates and profits of manufacturing or trade.

It is assumed by the financial authorities above referred to, that the rate of interest is chiefly fixed by the average profits made on invested capital, and the charges for loans of money (or credits) are commonly spoken of as returns on capital. There is here a confusion of money with capital that vitiates much of the current economics, and frequently leads to most unsound conclusions, such as that it is to the advantage of the people as a whole that interest rates should be high. From the viewpoint of the lender a high interest rate is, of course, most desirable. The borrower, however, is of a different opinion, but does not especially care, so long

### Capital Supply and Interest Rates

as the additional interest charges can be passed along to the consumers of goods or recipients of services. It is the great consuming public that ultimately pays for high interest rates, and from their standpoint a reduction in these rates is to be welcomed.

During the last six months the American press has been filled with arguments for reducing the surtaxes on great incomes, based on the claim that such reduction would increase the available supply of capital for productive industry. If this increase of capital is in itself desirable, as it is conceded to be, it is hard to understand the complaints over falling interest rates. In the long run those rates are fixed by the comparative abundance or scarcity of capital (or credits), and as a rule greater prosperity is accompanied by increased supplies of capital. That the people should save a part of their incomes, in order that industry and trade may flourish, has long been advised by all the orthodox economists. If this saving results in lowering interest rates there will be no complaint from the multitude of consumers, and the borrowers.

New technical method, according to a musical reviewer in Warsaw, is recognizable in the playing of E. Robert Schmitz, the pianist, who is known as a champion of the modern musical movement. Hitherto unknown possibilities of finger mechanism, the critic indicates, are realized, and still unknown ones foreshadowed, in the presentations of this artist, who has not only made himself familiar with the works of present-day masters by private study, but has also given the public a knowledge of them by setting them forth in the concert hall.

As the Polish journalist seems to view affairs, an unusual individual development of this sort portends a change in the general musical outlook. Let an executant, his line of discussion apparently implies, reveal fresh quality of sound and novel traits of style, then reform and reevaluation must follow among all executants; especially so, if the freshness and novelty proceed from the interpretation of pieces recently composed.

Considered as artistic philosophy, the comment on Mr. Schmitz's playing may be regarded as quite in the ordinary run of criticism. Every observer of concert doings has confessed time and again that each period of musical expression throws light on the last. Mozart was better understood from the moment his successor, Beethoven, came on the scene than ever before; Beethoven became a greater power after the appearance of Berlioz, Liszt and Wagner; and these three figures grew more imposing with the advent of Brahms. As for Bach, his lamp was scarcely noticed till that of Mozart, of Haydn, of Beethoven, of Schubert and of Mendelssohn were lighted; and its illumination has been reckoned in higher and higher terms as lamps, with the decades, multiply.

The interesting thing is that somebody in Poland, the country responsible for the piano genius, Chopin, should find a new technical method growing out of the performance of any music but Chopin's; and should discover that composers of the twentieth century have something to say through the medium of the piano as well as nineteenth-century Chopin. The acknowledgment, then, must probably be taken less as paid to a pianist who happened to visit Warsaw, than as bestowed upon the modern movement, for which the pianist acts as courier. And it may hardly be doubted, either, that the lamp of Chopin will assume, in consequence of Mr. Schmitz's ministrations, fresh and unwonted brightness.

## Editorial Notes

ONE of the lesser realized products of the war is the deplorable state of affairs at the Château de Fontainebleau, wherein so much of the history of France from the birth of Philippe le Bel to the abdication of Napoleon was enacted. For some years past, the park and its beautiful gardens have been allowed to deteriorate, largely through the simple process of neglect. The building itself is still in fairly good repair, it is true, for it was restored under Louis Philippe. But its flower beds, and its lawns, its avenues and its pathways! And as one writer has put it, the graceful Fontaine de la Reine, formerly an ornament of the park, is bereft of its beauty and covered with dirt. It is little wonder that the citizens of Fontainebleau have raised a cry of alarm, for their prosperity largely depends upon the visitors to the objects of interest in their vicinity.

PICTURESQUE, perhaps one might call it, but certainly not indicative of the possession of a well-founded reason for opposition was the designation which a speaker in the Georgia State Assembly applied to the sponsors in Washington of the proposed national child labor amendment, when he characterized it as the work of a bunch of "long-haired agitators." It is strange how strong a tendency there is in most individuals to resort to abuse when they have no ground for rational argumentation. Even Cicero in one of his speeches urged, "We must make a personal attack, when there is no argumentative basis for our speech," and in recent years the phrase, "When you have no case, abuse the plaintiff's attorney," has, of course, become practically a proverb.

EVEN though Calvin Coolidge should not be chosen President at the forthcoming election, the spontaneous manner in which he was given the nomination of his party at Cleveland almost entitles him already to recall as his own the sentiment of Theodore Roosevelt, when he was elected in 1904. "Mrs. Roosevelt," the latter said, with that irony of which he was a past master, "it affords me great pleasure to inform you that your husband is no longer an accident." Surely President Coolidge can equally begin to feel that indications point to him also as being no longer an accident.

## Guarding the Spoils of War

By WALTER RUSSELL BATSELL

The following is the last of three articles in which Mr. Batsell discusses, for *The Christian Science Monitor*, the way in which the mandatory system of territorial administration has given rise to a new colonial ideal—that of trusteeship.

III

SOME problems of administration in the mandated territories have now been discussed. It remains to indicate wherein the system of mandates has shown its superiority to other forms of colonial administration.

The Berlin Act of 1885, in laying down fundamentals of administration for the Independent State of Congo, was expected both to safeguard native interests and to assure world economic interests. It was a definite precursor of the present system of mandates. That act, however, not only provided no central body to which the Government of the Congo State, which was King Leopold of Belgium, was responsible, but also no means to secure the fulfillment of its provisions. Public opinion was only slowly stirred because of the atrocities committed against the natives in the Congo. Once the world was aroused there was no means to enable the collective force of public opinion to effect a change. As a result for over a decade barbarism was rampant in the Congo.

The present system of mandates is accompanied by machinery to enforce its underlying ideals. The mandatory must submit an annual report to the Council of the League of Nations on its administration. This report is examined by a permanent commission that in turn makes recommendations concerning the mandate to the Council. Then the Council transmits these recommendations to the mandatory. In the meantime public opinion as to the administration of the mandates can be voiced in the Assembly. Added to a method of petitions that makes possible the consideration of all the legitimate grievances of the natives the efficiency of this machinery has been demonstrated in the following two instances:

A Cape-to-Cairo railway has long constituted one of the principal objects of Great Britain's African policy. With this end in view the British and Belgian governments, Dec. 31, 1921, entered into an agreement whereby the former secured certain territory included in the Belgian mandate. The purpose of this agreement was to make it possible for the railway systems of the territory under the British mandate to be linked with those of the Uganda Protectorate.

This transfer of territory was made without regard to the native interests involved. It so happened that here in this very fertile area live one of the most advanced negro tribes in Africa. Under its own Sultan this tribe has long maintained its power and capacity for self rule. This position could not be maintained once the rich grazing land for their cattle, the source of native wealth, was separated from the Belgian mandate. Because of the evils resulting from this situation both the natives and certain people interested in them protested to the League of Nations. The Mandates Commission brought the matter to the attention of the Council. The Council, in turn, notified the British and Belgian governments of the discussion that had occurred. Before the regular meeting of the League the following year the two governments, "desiring only to assure the interests of the native populations," had agreed to a more suitable frontier. In this instance, then, the mandatory system showed its responsiveness to the welfare of the natives. The same was true in the case next to be described.

Punitive expeditions against native tribes are numerous in the history of Africa since the eighties. Undue suffering has resulted at times because of a deliberate policy aiming at the extermination of the natives as a means to secure their lands for Europeans. At other times extreme loss of life has resulted from the use of modern means of warfare against primitive peoples. We need for an illustration only to imagine the carnage that would have resulted if the early settlers in America had been equipped with bombing-planes and machine guns to use against the Indians. It was with these instruments that, in May-June, 1922, in Southwest Africa, a native rising, called the Bondelswarts Rebellion, was suppressed.

Native discontent over a dog tax that could not be paid, over a vagrancy law, and similar restrictions, caused open opposition to the Government. On one occasion some 100 natives were killed; the Government forces had only two casualties. Naturally the Assembly was aroused by the news. It requested the Mandates Commission to give a full report at its session the following year, July, 1923, and expressed the hope that in the meantime the investigation promised by the South African Government would be carried out and that measures would be taken for the immediate relief of the natives.

Both by the Mandates Commission and the Assembly at the meeting in 1923 the attack upon the policy of the Government of South Africa in relation to its mandate was pointed and outspoken. It seemed that little had been done to relieve native suffering or to restore the economic life of the tribe. Also the commission felt that personal action on the part of the administrator would have prevented the rising altogether.

An analysis of the various phases of this incident warrants two conclusions. First, realizing that the case of the natives would be discussed by the Assembly, the South African delegate, before any discussion occurred, gave notice of the rising and promised that an impartial inquiry would be carried out. This showed a clear realization that the League would take some action. Second, because of the publicity attending this case, because of the stain it placed upon the administration of the Union of South Africa, and because of the realization that there now exists a means immediately to arouse public opinion in case of maladministration, it is to be expected that the mandatory will exert every effort successfully to fulfill their trust.

The system of mandates, in conclusion, has initiated, through the idea of accountability to the League of Nations, a form of responsible colonial administration. It has profited from the weakness of its precursors by having a central organization with power of inquiry and backed by the moral opinion of the world as expressed in the Assembly. The millennium in colonial administration has by no means been reached, but if the ideals of government embodied in this system are extended to the many other colonial territories both the backward peoples and world economic interests will reap the benefits of the new ideas.

### The Validity of Relativity

"THE Einstein theory," writes Archibald Henderson in the Forum, "rests upon the beauty of its structure, the range of its generalizations, the soundness of its assumptions which all rest solidly upon unimpeachable experimental evidence, the impeccability of its mathematics." He adds:

"Its formulas have been derived in various ways, by many investigators, and proved to be without a flaw. . . . The validity of relativity is not proved by the three experiments; they serve to check the soundness of the fundamental postulates. So far, in the contest between the Newton and Einstein theories, all the triumphs have gone to relativity."